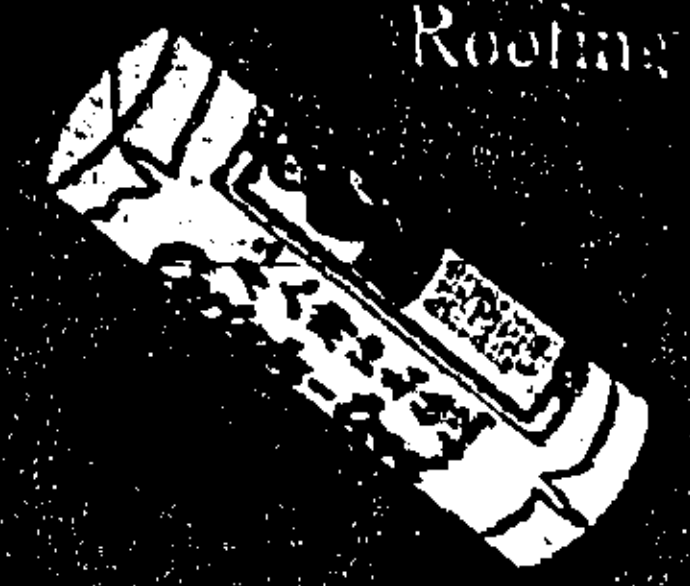


Certain-lead
Roofing



The Hongkong Telegraph

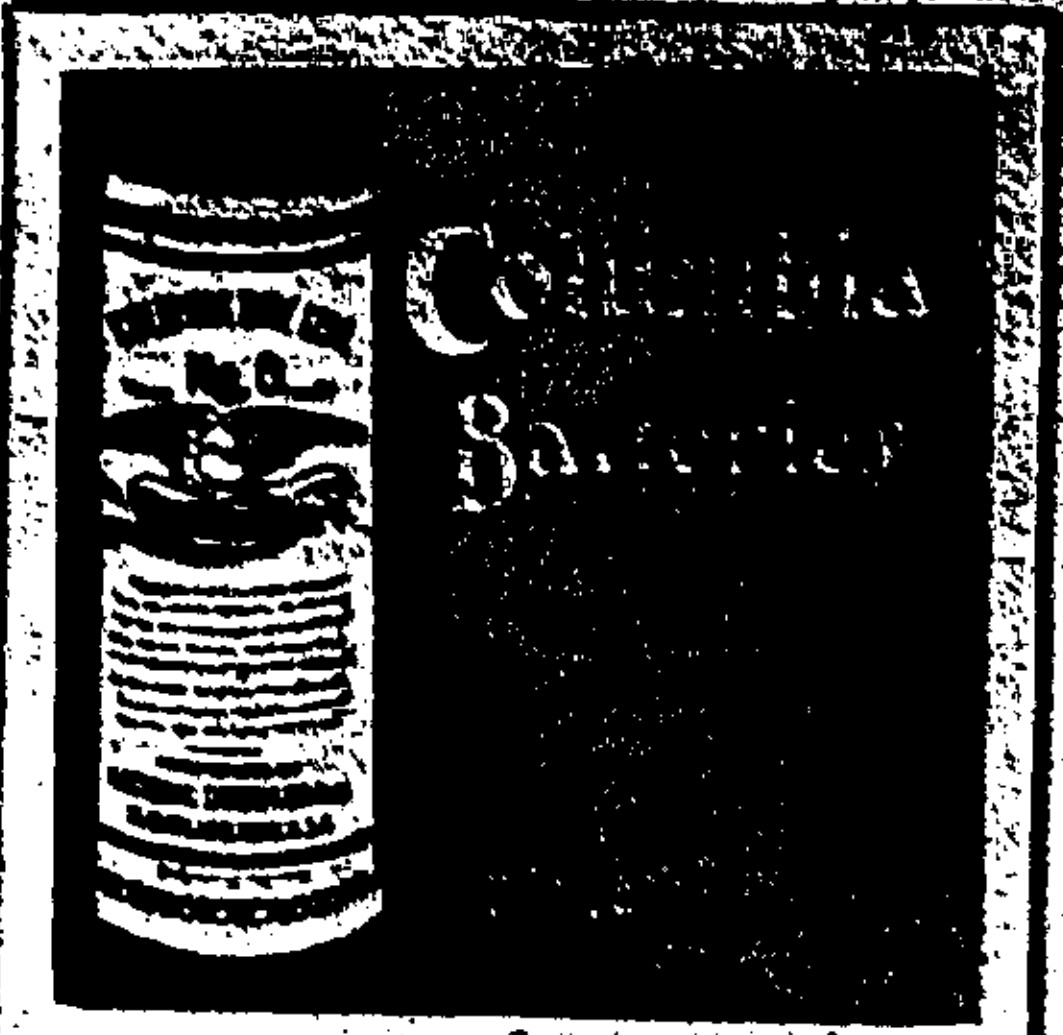
(ESTABLISHED 1861)

69136 三拜禮 號九十月五英港香

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1920.

日式初月四 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.

\$36 PER ANNUM.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUCCESSFUL POLISH OFFENSIVE

THE SOVIET REGIME THREATENED.

London, May 17. Wireless from Moscow has been resumed but it has not explained the silence. It is sending out propagandist appeals to proprietors of all nations, and declaring that the Polish front fighting is most fierce. It also admits the evacuation of Galsinski. The *Morning Post* learns from Reval that great incendiary fires have occurred at Petrograd, destroying several munition warehouses. The explosions were heard ten miles off. It is evident that the Polish offensive has nearly shattered the Soviet regime.

THE PLIGHT OF KIEFF.

London, May 17. The *Times*' correspondent at Kieff, writing on May 11, says that the plight of the city is pitiable. It is a city of the dead. Factories are deserted and decaying and the shops are closed, with windows broken. Although surrounded by the richest corn land in Europe there is no food, and no water supply, as the Reds wrecked the pumping station. Everywhere there is filth and disorder and the usual horrible execution chambers. Everyone is thankful that the Bolsheviks have gone. The townsfolk stood two hours cheering the Polish incoming forces. The Red forces lack a fighting spirit and only twice on the way to the Dnieper were the Poles vigorously resisted; firstly, when a regiment of Chinese held the position to the last man, and secondly when German manned armoured trains fought their way through after being surrounded.

WAR HEROES.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE KING.

London, May 17. His Majesty has decided to entertain at Buckingham Palace all holders of the Victoria Cross. Each recipient will probably be invited to take one or two members of his family. At present there are 117 pre-war holders of the Victoria Cross. An attendance is expected of approximately 400. The date has not been fixed.

AMERICAN PEACE RESOLUTION.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO VETO IT.

London, May 17. The *Times* correspondent at Washington says it is considered certain that the President will veto the peace resolution, cabled yesterday, which, anyhow, is purely domestic, its object being to enable the Republicans to meet electioneering charges that they are responsible for a continuance of the state of war.

TROUBLE IN ASIA-MINOR.

London, May 17. The *Times* correspondent at Teheran, writing on May 12, says Enver Pasha has arrived at Baku, where Russo-Tartar forces numbering 50,000 are reported to be concentrating against Georgia and Batum with a view to linking up with Mustapha Kimal.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PRESS SATISFIED.

London, May 17. The French papers regard the results of the Hythe conference as satisfactory.

INCREASED PRICE OF SUGAR.

London, May 17. The price of sugar has advanced to 1s. 2d. per pound. It is officially declared that the only alternative would have been a subsidy of £25,000,000.

KAISER SHIFTS HIS ABODE.

London, May 17. The *Times* correspondent at Amsterdam says the ex-Kaiser and ex-Kaiserin have removed to Doorn from Amerongen.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

El Paso, May 17. The Revolutionaries attacked Carranza's convoy at Finconda and captured moneys, archives and valuables valued at many million dollars, which were removed from Mexico City. Oregon has released the British Consul General at Vera Cruz and other civilians. A Mexico City message says Governor De La Huerta has summoned the National Congress for May 24 to appoint a Provisional President.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, May 17. With a view to preventing a repetition of untoward incidents on the occasion of the evacuation of Frankfurt, the French have demanded a number of hostages, including the Government President Cosmann, the Chief Burgomaster and the Police President; also a guarantee of a million marks.

FRENCH STRIKE INCIDENTS.

Paris, May 17. There have been two strike outrages. An engine driver, who was working on the Nord line, was fired at thrice and slightly injured. A train conductor, who was also working on the Nord line, was also fired at and slightly injured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE RIOTING IN IRELAND.

FOUR HOURS' FIGHT AT LONDONDERRY.

London, May 17. Four hours' fierce rioting occurred at Londonderry between Sinn Feiners and Unionists. There was a lot of revolver firing, and the Police charged the crowds with bayonets. The Sinn Feiners, concealed behind wagons, shot at detectives, killing the Chief City Detective. Another police officer was injured, as also were two civilians most seriously. The Sergeant of County Kerry, in a remarkable letter, says he has been warned that he will be shot by order of the Sinn Fein Governors because he is a diligent servant of the Crown. The letter ends with the names of recent policemen who have been murdered. The Nationalist candidates are withdrawing from the Council elections throughout Ireland, excepting in the Unionist Counties, giving the Sinn Feiners walk-overs, owing to intimidation. One Nationalist was recently raided, dragged out at midnight and forced to retire from the elections.

HUNGER STRIKERS AT LARGE.

London, May 17. Twenty-three Sinn Fein hunger-strikers, recently removed from Wormwood Scrubs to hospital, have walked out and are at large in the Metropolis.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

New York, May 15. The Aerial Mail Transport Corporation announces that it will begin in July a mail express line between New York and Chicago, which will be extended later to Omaha and San Francisco. The machines will be picked from the surplus 3,000 British aeroplanes left over from the war, which will be eventually replaced by American aeroplanes. The operating officials include Lieut. Commander Bellinger, Commander of the N.C. 3 in the first trans-oceanic flight by American seaplanes in May, 1919.

NEW YORK BANK THIEF.

ARREST OF ALLEGED MASTER CRIMINAL.

New York, May 16. Arnstein, the alleged bank thief, who is said to have caused losses of over \$2,500,000 to New York brokers, and who mysteriously disappeared in March, has been arrested. He is alleged to be the master mind of a widespread criminal system extending even into Canada. Arnstein has been imprisoned, as the \$75,000 bail demanded was not forthcoming.

U. S. PROHIBITION.

MAY BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

New York, May 17. America is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as regards the legality of Prohibition. It is declared that the Court will to-day probably condemn Prohibition as an unconstitutional amendment to the American Constitution.

SIR OLIVER LODGE LEAVES AMERICA.

New York, May 16. Sir Oliver and Lady Lodge sailed aboard the Celtic. Sir Oliver Lodge declared that he was convinced that psychical research had a great future in the United States.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP URGED.

San Francisco, May 16. Concluding its sitting, the Foreign Trade Convention passed a resolution in favour of the return of American merchantmen to private ownership and operation, and suggested that the passenger ship should be used on the freight routes to South America and across the Pacific.

REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

San Salvador, May 16. Honduras troops have captured Araujo, the rebel leader.

SWITZERLAND AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Zurich, May 17. A referendum, by a small majority, has voted in favour of Switzerland's accession to the League of Nations. The voting was:—497,910 for, and 325,511 against.

JOAN OF ARC CANONISED.

Rome, May 17. The ceremony took place of the canonisation of Joan of Arc at Saint Peter's Cathedral to-day.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

Shanghai, May 18. The American Association and American Chamber of Commerce are arranging a banquet for Dr. Charles E. Crane, the new American Minister, who is arriving on 23rd inst. by the Nanjing.

HOTEL THEFTS.

A YOUNG THIEF ARRESTED.

For sometime past there have been committed at the Hongkong Hotel a number of petty thefts, the perpetrator of which could not be discovered until yesterday, when the circumstances of the disappearance of a pair of boots belonging to one of the residents pointed to these thefts originating from an apprentice tailor who had had free access to the various rooms to obtain custom for his shop which is at Wellington Street. The pair of boots, which belong to Mr. Raoul Rodanuser, the Agent of the French Mail, was left in the corridor to be cleaned, and when their disappearance was reported, a servant suspected the apprentice tailor whom he had seen in the Hotel at the time of the theft. With commendable smartness, this servant did a bit of amateur detective work. He traced the apprentice to his house at a lane off D'Aguiar Street, and when taxed with the theft, the latter confessed that he was the thief, and that he was responsible for a number of other thefts at the Hotel.

Sub-inspector Willis was communicated with, and the apprentice having been brought to the Hotel, the officer went there and arrested him. It appears that this boy had left his master's service some three months ago, and as he was now without employment, he frequently went to the Hotel, where, under the guise of being still a solicitor for custom for the tailor's shop, he took the opportunity of stealing small articles, such as knives, forks, etc. Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court this morning, the prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

WATERY MILK.

CHINESE VENDOR'S STORY.

If the declaration of a certain Chinese vendor of milk is to be believed, the present rainy season is a bad one for milk-consumers, because the grass on which the cows browse holds a good amount of water, with the result that their milk contains an unduly large proportion of it. In the Police Court this morning, Mr. N. L. Smith, to whom this statement was made, consulted Inspector Brewer, of the Sanitary Department, who was prosecuting the Chinese for selling adulterated milk, as to the quality of the milk which the accused sold.

The Inspector stated that 15 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted, this opinion being based on the fact that the sample he took for analysis contained only 2.55 per cent. fat, whereas unadulterated milk should contain not less than 3 per cent.

When the defendant heard this statement, he in turn blamed the cow-boy for allowing his charges to graze on tall grass, and continued to cast imprecations on this person's head, when he was called on to pay a fine of \$15.

£7,000,000 LONDON BONDS.

A loan, which is described as the largest amount any public authority ever put on the market at once, was under discussion by the L.C.C. recently when the issue of seven million pounds' worth of London County Bonds was proposed in connection with the housing scheme. The amount proposed to be raised will be provided under existing borrowing powers, and it is estimated that the Housing of the Working Classes Act will involve five and a half millions, the Local Government Board Act a quarter of a million, the Education Act half a million, the Main Drainage Act a quarter of a million, Acts relating to tramways £2,800,000, and the cost of issue

ADMIRAL LINE.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE FOR HONGKONG.

The Admiral Line are just in receipt of telegraphic advice from their head office at Seattle that the U.S. Shipping Board has now definitely allotted them five of the large new passenger steamers for operation in the Trans-Pacific service between Seattle and the usual Far East ports of call—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. It has been definitely stated that the new passenger service will be inaugurated this fall, the first steamer to sail from Seattle in October.

There has been considerable comment during the past few months regarding the new passenger services to be established by the Shipping Board and it was hoped that the new steamers would be ready to place in service this summer. With the five large steamers that have been allotted to them the Admiral Line will be able to maintain a very frequent service and this will undoubtedly relieve the present congestion of passenger traffic to a great extent, and be just in time to take care of the large tourist business this fall and winter.

The steamers assigned for this service are the latest type of passenger vessels, with excellent accommodations, exceptionally large and conveniently arranged cabins, modern equipment throughout; in fact the latest thing in modern passenger steamers. The particulars of the steamers are as follows:

Length	535 feet
Beam	72 feet
Speed	18 knots
Tonnage about	22,000 tons
Cargo	10,000 tons

First class Passengers... 250
Steerage passengers... 300

It will be noted that the beam is exceptionally large for steamers of this length. The purpose of this is to prevent, as much as possible, the usual rolling, thus making the voyage much more comfortable for passengers. On ships of this beam excessive rolling in heavy weather is prevented.

The Admiral Line are now making arrangements for their passenger office location in the central district which will be very convenient for all passengers and announcement will be made shortly of the location.

The names of the steamers assigned have not yet been announced, but it is expected that this information as well as schedules, etc., will be received very shortly.

This passenger service to Seattle will re-establish the large passenger trade through that port. It has been some time since the previous American passenger steamers operated from Puget Sound and this new service will be welcomed in re-establishing that line, and relieving the present congestion in both passenger and freight traffic.

Special arrangements have been made for the carriage of silk and other valuable cargo; special compartments having been installed for this purpose and an excellent fast express service will be maintained.

BARE LEGS BANNED AT OFFICIAL EDICT.

Girls of Newcomb College, New Orleans, writes the *General News*. New York correspondent, have been in the habit of wearing socks or rolling their stockings down while dressed in bloomers or abbreviated skirts. Now the fact has gone forth from the college authorities that "this practice must cease," and the girls are aggrieved accordingly. They scoff at the order that their legs must be completely covered, declare they will not stand it. The girls are also forbidden to leave the campus in a gymnasium suit and to indicate the extent

FOOTBALL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League took place yesterday evening in the R.C.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks. There was only a moderate attendance, which was presided over by Mr. E. J. Wilton. After the Secretary (Mr. James Ralston) had read the minutes of the last general meeting, the chairman proposed that the same be adopted.

Mr. Ralston then read a short report of the League's work for the past season, after which Mr. Wilton said that with regard to the accounts he had much pleasure in stating that there was a balance in hand of \$255.76.

The following officials were then elected:—President, Mr. E. J. Wilton; Vice-President, Master Gunner May; League Management Committee, Chief Stoker Masters and Messrs Ralston, Rasmussen, Mitchell and Wong Kio Wan; Secretary, Mr. Ralston; Secretary for 2nd Div., Mr. Rasmussen.

Master Gunner May asked the meeting to consider the question of organising a third division. There were many college boys, he said, who played quite a good game when together, but appeared to be afraid of meeting the bigger men of other teams. Mr. Ralston said he agreed with Mr. May, but there was a great shortage of playing grounds and until more grounds were secured he did not see the possibility of forming a third division.

It was decided that the matter be referred to the Association meeting.

Association Meeting. The seventh annual general meeting of the Association followed the League meeting. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (President) occupied the chair.

The report and balance sheet were adopted and the following officials elected:—President, The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Vice-Presidents, Lt. Commander Kilgour and Mr. Nicholson; Councilors, Major Timmis, Mr. MacTavish and Mr. Wilton; Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. Ralston; Referees Board, Master Gunner May (secretary), Chief Stoker Masters, and Messrs Hamilton, Mitchell and McCubbin.

The question of a third division was then dealt with by Mr. Ralston, who declared it totally impracticable because of the shortage of grounds. On the suggestion of the Chairman it was ultimately decided to approach the Government with regard to the possibility of securing land at either Sookun-poo Valley or Kowloon.

It was decided to adhere to Rule 2 of the Constitution during the next season.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 13/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.75. Temperature 2 p.m.:—82. Humidity 2 p.m.:—81.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

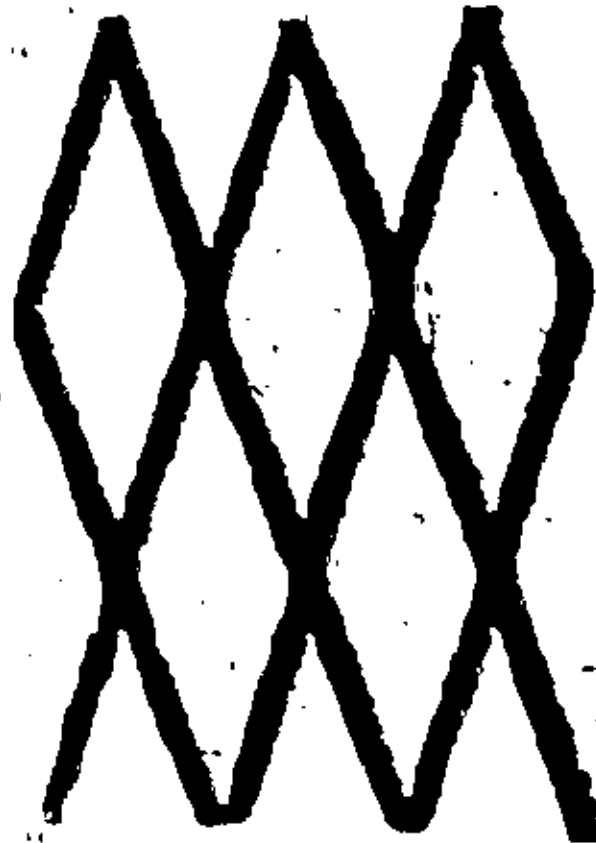
Company Meetings:—Union Insurance, China Fire and British Trading, from noon to 12.45.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

NOTICES.

EXPANDED METAL

FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS
USED IN
NUMEROUS
IMPORTANT
WORKS
INFOR
FLOOR.
ROOF.
FOUNDATION.
WALL.
ETC.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Orders for description of Machinery or Engineering Plans on application to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 1/2 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

"KODAKS"

Just unpacked today.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

A. TACK & Co.

26, Des Voeux Road, Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

MR. D. SUGA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,

(Established A. D. 1880.)

HING LUNG ST. Phone 515

THE BEST PHOTOGRAPHER

MEE CHEUNG

ICE HOUSE ST.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
FOR DEVELOPING
& PRINTING FOR
AMATEURS.THE NEW FRENCH REVUE
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100PRIME MINISTER AND
LABOUR.MR THOMAS ON "LIP
SERVICE"Several Labour leaders replied
recently to Mr. Lloyd George's
attacks on the Labour Party.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at Northampton, said that in between the political duel the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith both paid lip service to the Labour Party. The Prime Minister knew very well that it was useless to go to the working classes and say "Labour is dangerous and difficult and something that must be abhorred." Therefore he said, "Thomas, of course, is a very moderate man. He is a very common-sense chap. (Laughter.) He is all right, but it is the wicked crowd that surrounds him." (Renewed laughter.) The Prime Minister said he was a better Liberal than he ever was before, but seeing that he was keeping the company of the most reactionary Tories, what became of his Liberalism? Just imagine if, in these respectable days, the Prime Minister were to unearth one of his Limehouse speeches, and say to the Sir George Youngers, the Sir Frederick Banburys, and the Mr. Bonar Laws, "This, my dear and respected colleagues, is my judgment of the landlord class of this country." It would be very interesting to see the faces and hear the expressions of these very respectable colleagues.

They had, on Friday, a very clear illustration of what coalition really meant. When the Welsh Local Veto Bill was introduced, Mr. Fisher, speaking for the Government, condemned it, but said that the Government were going to leave it to the judgment of the House. Afterwards, an Under-Secretary, a Welsh member, said he was empowered by the Prime Minister to tell the House that had he been present he would have spoken and voted in favour of the Bill. "I venture to ask," declared Mr. Thomas, "whether in the whole history of British politics there was ever such a travesty of Cabinet responsibility? It proves that the Prime Minister is not master in his own house. It proves conclusively that, though a Welsh member and in favour of the Bill, he is compelled by his Tory friends to eat the leaf."

Referring to the Budget, Mr. Thomas said it was no secret that in advance the Government were going to show a surplus for the year. If any business concern were to deal with their balance sheet in the same way they would be both insolvent and bankrupt. There was a known deficit of over 400 millions more than three months ago, and the balance was to be made up by bringing into this year's revenue account the sale of surplus war material. This, for all legitimate purposes, was capital expenditure. Proceeding, he said that while the great trade unions could use their industrial powers to obtain advances in wages, it was very different with the soldiers and sailors' widows, old-age pensioners, and people with fixed incomes, without any trade union behind them. They were the people who were being squeezed by high prices, and more advances of wages was not the real remedy.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, who presented the case for the dockers at the recent wages inquiry, speaking at a conference of trade unionists and cooperators in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Saturday said that the

STOCKS ON HAND OF
MARINE MOTORS

From 4 to 60 H. P.

REPRESENTING THE BEST OF THE
BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKET.

ALEX. ROSS & CO

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, CARLTON, HONGKONG
TEL: 27 TEL: 47

FACTS.

LORD FISHER ON NAVY
ESTIMATES.

Lord Fisher writes to the Times as follows:—I told you the absolute (and uncontradicted) truth in one of my letters. "That we had fought more—lost more—spent more—and got the least—out of the war than any other nation!" I should have added (and I now supply the omission) "We are taxed more!"

Why? Because the House of Commons encourages scandalously wasteful Estimates. What does every one know and say? "That this country must spend less and earn more." But how can we when we are taxed more?

Take the Navy Estimates—just one item—the mass of vessels we now maintain all over the world "to show the flag." Was there ever so ludicrous a waste of money? We damned it years ago, but it now pops up again.

Sir, do you think these Navy Estimates would be what they are (a stupendous monument of waste) if I could send for each individual responsible for the figures and say to him: "Now prove to me in detail (£10,000 at a time) how each item ministers to the fighting efficiency of the Fleet and its instant readiness for war? If you can't prove it I wipe it out." (I am not preaching what I have not practised.) If the Navy Estimates were thus reduced 50 per cent., then for very many years the Army Estimates and all the other damnable monstrosities would be reduced pro rata.

What I am writing to you is going to be effective. We aren't going on paying four guineas for a pair of shoes! The country will rise and sweep out these rich nincompoops and self-seeking opportunists who at present bear rule over us! Not one of them has the courage of a louse or the backbone of a slug.

Postscript.—Also we are going to stand by France! This was to get rid of Prussian militarism. It holds the field in Germany. The German Prime Minister is still called "the Imperial Chancellor." Our politicians quashed the independent German Republic like they did the Russian Republic! And a Prussian army marched down and wiped out the Bavarian Republic, etc.

Was there ever such a Peace perpetrated in the whole history of the world?

Does anyone imagine poor France is ever going to get a farthing of her indemnity or a pound of coal from the Germans? And the franc, worth 100 at the Armistice, is now only worth 30. However, this is their own fault. They won't tax themselves in France.

NOTICES.

Our Stock is
representative of the
Best Makers
of the
World

Chappell
Brinsmead
Eatey
Challen

Robinson's

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

HOUSE FOR £15.

NOVELTIES AT BUILDING
EXHIBITION.

Housing accommodation at knock-out price is offered by an enterprising gentleman at the Building Exhibition, Olympia, writes a Daily Chronicle representative.

For £15 he guarantees to deliver a house with a double roof two windows, and a door brand new. It can be erected in less than two hours.

When you walk into his office, instead of meeting a gloomy house agent and much handshaking, you are welcomed by a young lady with a persuasive smile and an enormous box of chocolates, who expresses an ability to meet your every requirement. The chief line the firm deals in is circular metal buildings, 14ft. 6in. in diameter, described as steel tents.

"But if you want a bungalow for the riverside, a summer house for the back garden, or a temporary dwelling to tide over the housing shortage—can you beat it for £15?" asks the young lady.

There are 7,500 of the tents for sale, all of which were originally supplied to the Government for the use of troops.

In another part of the exhibition a demonstration of how to put up houses with a 40 h.p. gun is given by an American expert.

Give him a framework of expanded metal and tar paper, fill his "gun" with cement, and connect it up with the water-main, and he "squirts up" the walls at the rate of 185 square feet an hour.

He has the performance to his credit of erecting the walls of 12 American houses in 11 days.

A noticeable feature of the exhibition is the large number of firms specialising in the construction of concrete houses.

Dr. Addison, in opening the exhibition, said that all over the country local authorities were having great difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to build houses.

The Ministry of Health had approved tenders for nearly 100,000 houses, and there was nothing whatever to prevent the work being pressed forward with all possible speed concerned.

They could easily make the number 200,000 by the end of June, but he proposed to mark time a little until he had seen the 100,000 built, which he was sure was sound policy.

RENT LIMITS FOR 3 YEARS.

NEW GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Government will introduce in the next few weeks a Bill to extend the operation of the Rent Restriction Acts, says the Times of April 14. The Bill will be based on the recommendations of the Salisbury Committee, of which a forecast appeared in the Times of yesterday.

The report of the Committee, which is to be published in a day or two, is now in the hands of the Minister of Health. It is a foregone conclusion that it will be adopted by the Government almost in its entirety.

It contains three recommendations of the first importance. The first is that the Rent Restriction Acts shall be continued for three years—until March 25, 1924. The second is that the houses to be included in the scope of the Acts shall be extended to rentals of three times the figure laid down in the 1915 Act—£105 in London, £90 in Scotland, and £78 in England and Wales outside London. The Acts, as amended last year, apply to houses then rented at £70 in London, £60 in Scotland, and £52 in England and Wales outside London.

Thirdly, it is proposed that there shall be a graduated increase in net pre-war rents not exceeding 40 per cent. while the Acts are in operation. This maximum of 40 per cent. is to include the 10 per cent. increase allowed by the Acts as they stand at present.

The Committee make three other recommendations. They are of opinion that eviction shall not be allowed except in cases in which reasonable alternative accommodation is provided. They insist that the execution of necessary repairs within a reasonable time shall be a sine qua non of increases of rent. They find that no case has been made out for the extension of the Acts to shops and other business premises. They suggest that hard cases in this category should be dealt with under the ordinary law.

It is unlikely that these proposals will meet with opposition from any considerable section of either House of Parliament. It may, therefore, be accepted that a Bill on these lines will be passed into law before July 1.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom's Troubles Increase.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES

Piano

Tuning

European Expert Tuners

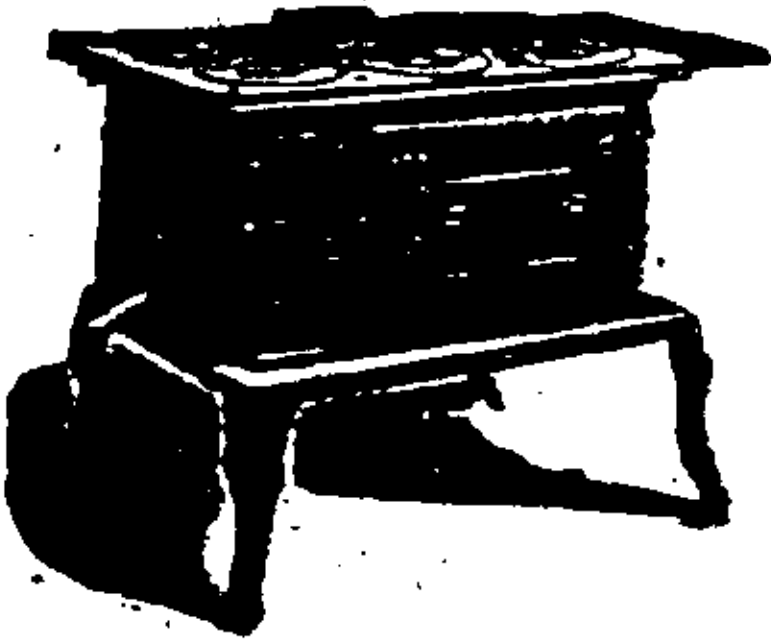
at Your Service

Moderate fees, guaranteed work.

Place your piano in our care. We will keep it
in first class order for a small yearly subscription.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

COOKING RANGES
BRITISH
MANUFACTURE.DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.
Also No 9 with side boiler
DURBANIAN:A Large Size Range Suitable
for a Hotel. (Prices to Suit All.)

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 30 - 32, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Established 1900.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877

TEL. 2877.

"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."

General Commission Agents.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Hotel Mansions, Rooms 25, 26 & 27 - P. O. Box 348.

Telegraphic address: UNIMPEXCOY HONGKONG.

Telephone Number: 3422.

Code used: ABC 5th edition
AZ French edition.THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

OF

HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

EAU DE COLOGNE,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central,
Tel. No. 1877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRELIMINARY ALLIED MEETING.

London, May 15.

d. Millerand has arrived at Folkestone.

Paris, May 15.

The British and French Premiers meet to-day at Sir Philip Sassoon's villa Belcaire, at Lympe, near Hythe, Kent, to discuss reparations by Germany. M. Millerand reached Lympe last evening in time for dinner. The French destroyer Ailette, in which he crossed from Boulogne, entered Folkestone harbour at 7.20. Although M. Millerand had sent a message asking that there should be no fuss at Folkestone, the streets were thick with people and the party's motor cars went slowly through the town. On the steps at Belcaire, Sir Philip Sassoon's house, the British premier was waiting to receive his French colleague. Mr. Churchill was summoned to Lympe on Thursday and had a long interview with the Premier.

A note issued in Paris last night states that as the German forces in the neutral zone will soon conform to the number authorised by the resolution of August 8, 1918, Marshal Foch has asked General Degoutte to send an officer to Cassel to arrange with the German commander there for evacuation of the French troops from the zone occupied since April 6.—Havas.

Berlin, May 15.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the Imperial Cabinet, Premiers and Ministers of the various States, unanimously agreed that the Government will not send representatives to Spa or Paris on 16th May for economic discussions unless the French withdraw from Frankfurt and the Main region, owing to the absence of reason for continued occupation.

Mavence, May 16.

Marshal Foch has ordered that the evacuation of the Main territories begin on 17th May.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

London, May 15.

Last evening three unimportant wireless messages were received from Russia, but none from Moscow. Meanwhile it is rumoured in French socialist circles that the silence is due to political trouble: moreover Brussiloff is endeavouring to overthrow the Soviet.

London, May 15.

The unexplained silence of Moscow has been broken with an intercepted wireless requesting stations to resume listening in at the usual hours.

The "Sunday Express" Moscow correspondent reports on 12th inst. via Murmansk that martial law has been proclaimed in Central Russia and the death penalty reinstated.

Helsingfors, May 13.

Foreign Minister Holsti has wirelessed M. Tchitcherin that negotiations are willing, despite the armistice hitch, to begin peace.

The Poles are continuing their advance southwards and are expected soon to arrive at Odessa. The Bolsheviks west of the Dnieper are in full retreat.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, May 16.

Mr. Dalton, a former prominent Sinn Feiner of Limerick, has been shot dead by a party of seven in an isolated part of the city. The volley wounded a baby girl aged six. There have been no arrests.

The Sinn Fein Conference at Roscommon decided to confiscate forcibly land considered not reasonably occupied, compensating the occupiers according to arbitration. Large orders for barbed wire have been placed for a system of defences for Ireland.

COAL FOR FRANCE.

London, May 16.

The Anglo-French Coal Controllers at the Hythe Conference agreed in assuring France of a minimum coal supply equivalent to that obtaining during the past eight months; also that France will take 45 per cent. of Britain's coal exports. Regulations will be made whereby each of the coal producing areas will contribute its proper quota to the percentage, thereby enabling freightage economies by France.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, May 14.

The strike continues sluggishly. The response to the Confederation's orders is feeble.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

London, May 15.

The "Times" correspondent at Milan says that Signor Bonomi, former War Minister, has been requested to form a cabinet.

BILLIARDS.

London, May 16.

At Burroughes Hall the final heat of the billiards championship resulted: Smith, 15,909; Falkner, 14,590.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 15.

Oxford beat Middlesex by 139.

THE LOAD LINE.

Washington, May 15.

The Atlantic Carriers' Association's attorney appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee and urged the defeat of the House of Representatives' Bill requiring the placing of load lines on American merchantmen. They argued that this would reduce their capacity by fifteen per cent. and result in driving American merchantmen from the seas.

NEW YORK SENSATION.

New York, May 15.

Police Inspector Herby (chief of the "tenderloin" district, who was arrested last month with two of his staff and charged with neglect of his duties as the outcome of sensational disclosures by a clergyman) has been found not guilty.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

London, May 15.

The possibility of conflict between the Obregon and Gonzales factions is anticipated.

WELLS WINS.

GAME DISPLAY BY
McGOORTY.

"Corinthian" writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—The wonderful gameness of Eddie McGoorty was the chief impression left on the minds of those who watched his struggle against Billy Wells at the Holborn Stadium. In the sixteenth round McGoorty received a straight right on the chin and as that blow was following upon others which had hurt considerably, the game fellow had to stay on the floor until counted out.

Wells' left-hand hits were the best things done. That long, straight arm of Wells was always stopping the approach of McGoorty, who had to be particularly cunning in his methods of getting past it.

In the twelfth round Wells landed two solid lefts to the face, and so confident was he that he had hurt McGoorty sufficiently to render the latter harmless, that Wells went in to send home a big punch. As he did so McGoorty hooked his famous left and caught Wells on the chin. The tall fellow reeled and dropped his hands, and McGoorty followed on with a left that was straight and a right cross that glanced on Wells' chin.

It was a bad period for Wells, but what was most admirable about him was the fact that he kept pushing his left hand forward and keeping McGoorty away. The latter got tired of not being able to take advantage of his original two fine punches, and Wells actually fought back to such good effect that he finished up the round in a position which would justify him in claiming to have given more punishment than he had received.

Quite a new Wells appeared to us in that round. He was a hefty and powerful Wells, a man who could fight back after being hurt; a man who had just a trifle of animosity about him which caused him to resent being hit. It was the sort of Wells many people have said never existed; there was science in all he did, and there was gameness in the spirit of his boxing.

In the 14th round Wells surprised McGoorty with the speed of a short, sharp upward punch that was almost an upper-cut. It was so quick a punch that anyone not in a favourable position for seeing would not be able to judge what had happened to cause McGoorty to take a count of "nine."

McGoorty took his count in a quite clear headed manner, resting on one knee until he had to rise. Then he received a resounding whack with the left hand to the stomach; but he was wonderfully game, and would not yield again.

The following round brought along another of those short right-hand hits and McGoorty was forced to clinch in order to prevent himself from collapsing to the floor. Even though he was so badly damaged McGoorty tried to get in swinging blows with both right and left, and had Wells relaxed his guard for a moment he might still have lost, although he had inflicted so much punishment upon his opponent.

He was a tired sort of fellow when he came up for the sixteenth round, this very plucky

McGoorty, and after he had accepted a few of those everlasting left-hand jabs he placed himself in the position which Wells had been feinting to get him into all through.

Quick as one could see the chance, Wells shot out his right hand, which went flush to the chin of McGoorty, and few people got up from that blow. The American dropped down to the floor of the ring face downwards and stayed there as if he had been shot. He was in a very muddled state when he was assisted to his corner, chiefly by Wells, but everyone in the building cheered the smaller man for the gameness of his display.

McGoorty was a victim to exceptionally clever boxing from a much bigger man.

STREET SWEEPER'S PRIVILEGE.

A road sweeper is entitled to more consideration than an ordinary pedestrian, was Judge Chur's dictum in Shoreditch County Court recently. In allowing a street sweeper's claim for £25 damages for injuries received in Old-street by being knocked down by a van, the Judge said if the man had asked more than that sum he might have had it.

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

MILLINERY

GOWNS'
BLOUSES
SUITSSHOES
LINGERIE
COATS

SUNSHADES.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AND SHOES.ICE HOUSE STREET
AND
CHATER ROAD
TELEPHONE 1741.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and
deodorant.Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 50cts. Per Gallon 53.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HEALTH against SICKNESS



By taking out "HOP CHEONG" KACAO PASTE STICKS, you will have the best of all kinds of sickness, as all our Products, being manufactured from the finest of the best quality and under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions, can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the world. Your esteemed Order will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

TRADE MARK

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Hong Kong, Nos. 47 & 48, Chater Road Central. Tel. No. 2219.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 410 & 411, Nanking Road.

FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71, North Szechow Road.

IN ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
HOUSE & OFFICE FURNISHING.

"HOP CHEONG" Service symbolises with Sterling Quality, ultimate Economy and Guaranteed Satisfaction. Try it to prove it.

ACEAL'S PAINTS FOR SALE.

Telephone No.

854.

HOP CHEONG

55, Queen's Road Central.

Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

Tel.

345.

THE PHARMACY

(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)

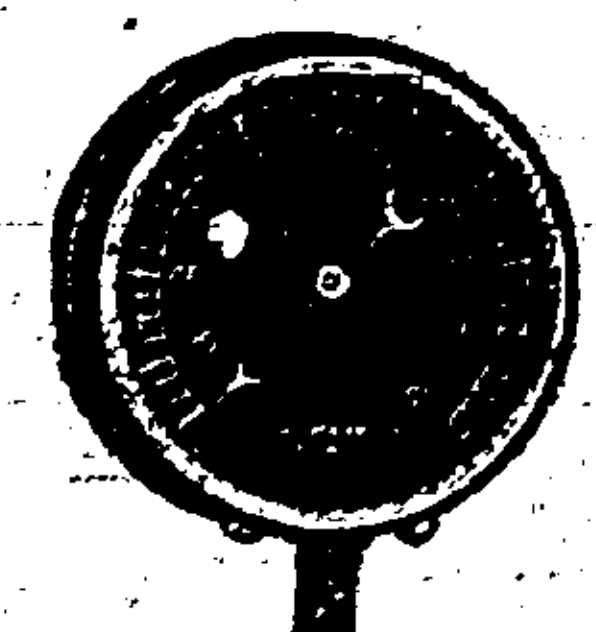
22, Queen's Road Central.

Tel.

345.

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC GAUGES

ON STOCK



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building

Chater Road.

FILM STORIES FROM THE BIBLE.

A NOVEL PROPOSAL.

"I believe the best way to teach children the great lessons of morality is to show them on the film the beautiful stories of the Bible," said the Rev. Carey Bonner, general secretary of the Sunday School Union to a Daily Chronicle representative recently. Mr. Carey Bonner is a member of the committee of the Kinema Mission movement, the object of which is to utilise the film for moral purposes.

"There is nothing startling in the idea," he went on. "For years the Sunday School Union have lent scriptural lantern slides for use at special services. The new idea is simply an extension. I should like to say at once that I do not think the character of our Lord should be portrayed on the screen, but many of the parables would lend themselves admirably for the purpose, and the Old Testament is full of beautiful stories which ought to be filmed.

"We want to get these stories produced by the very best people available, but care should be taken that men and women acting parts are sympathetic to the aims of the movement.

"The streets of our slums are crowded on Sundays with children who have nothing to do, nowhere to go. If stories from the Bible were put on the film I am sure the children would be attracted. Of course, there would be no charge for these picture shows, which could be given in parish halls and Sunday school buildings as part of the ordinary Christian teaching of the church, or chapel concerned. The movement is absolutely non-sectarian.

"In some towns clergymen and ministers are already showing such films, and have earned the thanks of chief constables of their towns for the good work they are doing.

"Besides stories from the Bible there are many fine books, with great moral lessons, which might be filmed. Some of these have already been put on the screen, but there are many more which ought to be filmed.

"We shall take action as soon as we have the report of the Commission which is inquiring into the physical effects on children of attendance at cinema shows.

"We are anxious to work for the physical as well as for the moral good of the little ones.

"The ideal Sunday performance would be a kind of variety show, consisting of films, stills, slides, and hymns, so that young eyes would not be adversely affected by a too prolonged concentration on the screen."

"COURT OF EVICTION."

REGISTERED LAMENTS A NEW ROLE.

"People are living at Brighton in conditions not fit for animals," said Mr. A. O. Jennings, County Court Registrar, at a meeting to inaugurate the Brighton Housing Bonds campaign recently.

The County Court had been turned into a court for the eviction of small tenants, he added, and he knew nothing more miserable than to sit week after week and hear the judge try to decide which of people concerned in each case was in greater distress. He had great difficulty to prevent himself forbidding the banners when called in church, on the ground that there would be nowhere for people to live.

Brighton is committed to the building of 1,000 houses, and is seeking to raise £1,000,000 by 6 per cent. bonds, repayable at par in five, seven, or ten years.

PRINCE'S AUTOGRAPH FOR 45s.
At an auction sale of autographs at Thornton Heath to benefit St. Dunstan's, the Prince of Wales signature brought 45s.; Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law (together), 10s.; Mr. George Robey, 10s.; Lady Astor, 8s.; and Mr. Asquith, 7s. 6d.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammet Bros. have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on FRIDAY

The 21st day of May, 1920. at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 1 of SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1417 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 20 Aberdeen Street Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 15th day of June 1893. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$8.50. Area about 932 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Princes Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammet Brothers have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

Friday the 28th day of May, 1920 at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 345 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 15 Mosque Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated 11th April 1855. Annual Crown Rent \$1.24. Area 1,449 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1920

SAVINGS BANK WAR MEMORIAL.

Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General unveiled the Post Office Savings Bank War Memorial at Kensington recently. The memorial, to which £1,200 has been subscribed, consists of a roll of honour in oak panelling, with the names of the 632 Savings Bank men who served during the war, a granite tablet, mounted in bronze, at the entrance to the Department, with the names inscribed of the 93 men who gave their lives, and framed photographs of the fallen. A donation of £500 has also been made to the War Seal Foundation Mansions, Fulham, for the permanently incapacitated.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 20th May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

5 bales Grey Shirting

10 casks Soft Soap

135 tins Malsone Salmon Pink Distemper

136 tins Malsone White Distemper

76 tins Malsone Light Green Distemper

21 bags P. anuts

7 packages Sweets

21 cases Pearl Barley

150 " American Bar Soap

4 " Washing Soap

4 " Marmalade Jam.

4 " Fine Apples.

3 " Sliced Pine Apples

192 tins Dye Stuff

5 cases Pickles

4 drums Bright Red Antifouling Paint

4 drums Bright Red Anticorrosive Paint

4 cases Jelly

10 cases Bolas

5 cases Lead Pencils

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 20th May, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 46 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak hat-stand, plush covered drawing room suites, fine engravings, water colours, occasional tables, bronze figures, brass flower pots, brass and brass mounted fenders, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc.

Teak extension dining chairs, teak sideboard, with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, marble clock, leather covered armchairs, teak overmantel with bevelled mirror, brass electric standard lamp, electric fittings, etc.

Glass, Crockery and Electric-plated ware, Household linen, etc.

Double brass bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak marble-top bureaux, marble and tiled wash-stands, ladies' desks, upholstered couches and easy chairs, toilet crockery, Japanese silk embroidered screens, etc.

Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites

Also

A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood ware

comprising:

Marble top and round tables, armchairs, flower stands, stools, etc.

And

2 Kastner Autopianos (Pianos by Rachael)

1 Cottage Piano by Farrell and Goudge

5 electric ceiling fans

4 electric table fans

1 enamelled bath

1 " Baldwin " Refrigerator

1 Chubb's Combination safe

On view from Monday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 21st May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(For account of the concerned)

1717 bags ANTIMONY ORE (Stored at Kowloon Godowns)

1730 bags ANTIMONY ORE (Stored at West Point Godown)

(Total weight 3712 piculs)

Inspection orders can be had from undersigned

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

The Management of "The Hongkong Telegraph" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of "The Hongkong Telegraph" unchanged.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERRY

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS

will introduce

HARMONY AND SONG

at the usual

TEA DANCING AND DINNER

DANCE

to be held

on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19th.

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd.

and

WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24th.

SUNDAY, MAY 23rd.

Orchestral Concerts during

Tiffin and Afternoon.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 21st May, at the Treasury of Macao, at 3 p.m. tenders are invited by verbal competition for the Monopoly of Opium, for the period of three years, commencing from 1st August 1920 to 31st July 1923.

All the terms and conditions for the tender can be obtained on application at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or at the Treasury's Department in Macao.

PLINIO TINOCO,
Treasurer,
Treasury's Office of Macao,
22nd April, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 20th May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

10 coils Steel Wire Rope

80 sacks Flour

1 case Cotton Yarn

(more or less damaged by sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WHIT-MONDAY, 24th May 1920.

There will be a Mixed Four-somes Competition in the afternoon on the Old Course at Fanning, Medal Play, half combined handicap, post entries. Players to arrange own match. Entrance Fee \$1 each pair. Start at 1.30 p.m.

NOTICE.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Weather permitting, the Final of the Open Championship Doubles Ng Sas Kwong & A.H. Rumbahn v M.W. & M.K. Lo will be played on Thursday, 20th May at 4.30 p.m. Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday the 29th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 25th day of May to Monday the 31st day of May 1920, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE MACAO HARBOUR BOARD.

Supply of stones faced at the sides for the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patana, Macao.

Tenders will be received for 30 days from this date for the supply of 4,500 lineal meters of stones faced at sides of the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patana, Macao.

The specifications and form of tender may be seen at the Office of the Harbour Works, every working day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Tenders will be opened at the "Flora Palace" in Macao, on the 8th June 1920 at 3 p.m.

In order to be admitted to tender, a provisional deposit of \$200.00 must be made with the "Banco Ultramarino" to the order of the Harbour Board, up to the eve day for the opening of the tenders.

Office of the Macao Harbour Board.
Macao, 8th May, 1920.
Secretary to the Harbour Board.

NOTICE.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, 21st May 1920, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919 and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.:-

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young American, at present in Shanghai, desires a position in Hongkong. Has over 10 years' mercantile experience in China and is thoroughly conversant with the Import and Export trade, Accounting, Correspondence, Shipping and Insurance Work. Can speak several Chinese dialects fluently, including Cantonese. No objection to travelling. Commencing salary required, \$450.00 per mensem. Apply Box 358 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent lady stenotypist open for engagement. Apply Box 357 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed top flat No. 1 Mosque Street, with out-houses, electric light and water. Open for inspection. Immediate occupation. Apply within.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings on FRIDAY 21st MAY, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919 and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-First Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, 22nd May 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

A COMPLETE ERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The MACHINES were made by Messrs. Bently & Hinchey, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed to work out 2,000 down. Aerial. Water not hot. The complete plant will cost \$2,000 down. Aerial. Water not hot.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

P. O. Box 320, Hongkong.

WANTED.

WANTED.—One Clerk well acquainted with banking business especially exchange book-keeping. Also one Typist speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shamsen (Canton) stating previous experience and salary required.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Manila, experienced male stenographer. Apply in writing with references to Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. Hongkong.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—From 1st July next 79 Wyndham Street, a three-storied house with basement and separate servant's quarters. Apply to Messrs. Patell & Co., 14 Des Voeux Road, above Wiseman Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25

THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

GREATING A GRAVE SOCIAL PERIL.

Harold Spender writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

The conscript army is now demobilised: and all praise is due to the War Office for the regularity and dispatch with which the work has been accomplished. But the very perfection with which the nation has been taken out of the camps and the barracks and put back into civilian life has created a new problem which is as yet imperfectly realised.

Perhaps the cases of suicide which are already beginning to appear in the papers will recall the attention of the public to this pressing trouble. For is it not indeed a terrible reproach to this country that men should have escaped from slaughter by the Germans to be driven to suicide in their own land because they cannot secure the work and pay which they require to carry on their existence?

THE STATE AND THE SOLDIER.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 discharged soldiers at present out of employment. That is not a matter in which the Government can be blamed. They have done their part of the work with thoroughness, for what with their month's pay, their gratuities, and their unemployment grant, these men have had every help that the State could be expected to give them.

Those who are always shouting for economy ought to be the last to blame the State for being unable to take over so heavy a responsibility as the maintenance of all this vast host of men who have fought in the war. All that the State can do is to give them a re-start in life. The rest must be left to society. It is there that the real failure has occurred. For it is too often found that when the State aids have been exhausted these men are still unable to obtain work and wage in their spheres of life.

THE EMPLOYERS' CLAIM.

Take these cases of suicide. The employers claim that they found it necessary to fill the men's places and could not go on waiting. That is surely a very poor attitude to take up at the present moment. The men themselves waited long enough. Is the very fact that they have been away a long time to be taken as an argument for treating them with neglect? Is it to be the rule that the late-comers are to be treated worse because they were not let off earlier? That is surely an inversion of social justice.

Take one case that I investigated recently. An engineer employed in a gas company enlisted without leave in the spring of 1915, when the country stood in the greatest need of men. The company now refuses all responsibility for his action, and denies that it has any duty to take him back. Is that a proper reward for patriotism?

ALL CLASSES TO BLAME.

There are many men now in this town of London reduced to the very lowest point of destitution because they fought in the war, and for no other reason. What is more, they have to stand by and see men who have not fought in the war reaping the fruits of their astute worldly wisdom. Is that the way to encourage men to fight for their country?

But it is not only the employers who are to blame. It is all classes. At the present moment there are plenty of men required in the building trade, and it would be quite easy to draft into that trade practically all the discharged soldiers at present out of

MAGIC OF THE CHEQUE-BOOK.

AFRICAN VIEW OF EUROPE'S WEALTH.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, recently, the Archbishop of Canterbury (the Rev. N. L. Aspinall) said we were offering democratic government to India, but could we picture a truly democratic Government coalescing with the caste system? If democratic rule was to be given to India a religion must be sent there which would undermine and finally destroy caste. It must be made known to Manchester that the city was making its wealth every day out of the countries beyond the seas. Shut off the Indian market, the China market, and the African market, and where was the wealth of Manchester?

The Bishop of Uganda described the success of missionary enterprise in Uganda within forty years. A native church had been built up which governed itself. Practically every chief had come over to the Christian side, and the result was that legislation was in the hands of Christians. This was a great achievement in forty years. The native had a profound belief in Europeans as having prodigious wealth. When a European wanted money, they said, he took out a cheque-book, wrote his name sent it to the bank, and got all he wanted. According to them it was the simplest thing in the world for a European to get money.

work. But the building trade refuses to take them except through the channel of apprenticeship, which is practically impossible for men of their age.

Some of them are going in as unskilled labourers, but they are not welcomed, and great numbers of these unemployed ex-soldiers are quite unfitted for such a part in life. They have not the muscle, but they have brains which could be well employed for the country at the present moment.

What is wanted is a better spirit in all classes towards these discharged soldiers. I do not claim that other men should be debased from work, but I do say that, other things being equal, the preference ought to be given by the employer to a man who has fought for his country.

PRECIOUS ASSETS. In regard to the disabled non-commissioned soldier, the King has largely not over that difficulty, and the local authorities are helping. But the able-bodied discharged soldier has quite as much claim for help as the disabled man. It is not his fault that he was not disabled, and he is, at the present moment, a precious asset to his country and ought not to be neglected.

The Bolshevik agitators in the poorer districts of London are finding a richer field among these men than amongst any other part of our population. To treat them with neglect is really to create a grave social peril. It is to prepare a culture bed of intense grievance into which the seeds of social unrest will surely be thrown, and will surely produce a most fruitful crop.

All over Europe it is these discharged soldiers who create the gravest peril to existing society, and England is by no means free from the danger. The State can do no more than it is doing. It is not desirable to pauperise these men. What is desirable is that all classes of society should combine to recognise this great national and patriotic claim, well deserving their instant and earnest attention.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

PREMIER'S LETTER.

The Prime Minister has addressed the following letter to the Deputy Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Laurence O'Neill:—
10, Downing-street,
March 31, 1920.

My Dear Lord Mayor, I deeply sympathise with you in the dilemma in which you are placed, but I appreciate, also, the difficulty from the other side.

Ireland to-day is menaced by a formidable organisation, which seeks to promote its ends by terrorising public officials and the Irish people by the weapons of murder and assassination. This campaign has attained such proportions that it is impossible to obtain evidence in the ordinary way which will lead either to the arrest or conviction of the murderers and assassins.

In these circumstances the executive, which is responsible for the maintenance of government and the protection of life, liberty, and property of the individual citizens, is placed under great difficulties, as they certainly do not wish to arrest the guiltless.

On the other hand their first imperative duty is to leave no stone unturned to enable them to lay their hands upon those who are terrorising society, and they may at times have no option if they are to grapple with the problem of organised murder but to dislocate in some degree the normal life of the community.

May I add that I believe that the present campaign is largely prompted by the desire to make impossible a settlement of the Irish question by reason and good will.

The Home Rule Bill now before Parliament proposes to establish self-government throughout the length and breadth of Ireland on lines more generous than the Act of 1914.

It provides the means by which Ireland can attain its unity by the free act of its own citizens without further reference to the Imperial Parliament.

I do not believe that it is possible for Ireland to attain unity and peace except by these methods of reason and conciliation.

The policy of Sinn Fein is exactly the opposite. It depends upon violence in opinion and violence in action. It is a policy which can never lead to the union of Ireland; it certainly can never achieve its avowed object—an Irish Republic.

It can only condemn Ireland to a long continuance of the terrorism and distress which dominate it to-day.

For the Government will not be deflected from what it believes to be the only course, consistent with reason and common sense, by the most ruthless and cruel campaign of assassination and crime that Ireland has ever seen.

The Government, however, is most anxious to make as easy as possible the task of those who are endeavouring to carry on the administration of the country on reasonable lines, and if there are any means by which moderate men can be helped and encouraged to withstand and oppose the present campaign of intimidation, and so bring nearer a settlement of the Irish question, I will gladly co-operate in bringing them into effect.

Ever sincerely,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

£250,000 FROM TOFFEE.

Mr. John Mackintosh of Halifax, head of the firm of John Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., toffee manufacturers, left estate of the value of £254,563. He began life in a Halifax mill, and started to make toffee as a side line.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"CHINA."

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified and requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take delivery of their cargo from ship's side and or from the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown into which all the cargo is being landed and stored at consignees risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns where they will be examined on May 25th at 10 a.m.

Cargo undelivered on and after Tuesday, 25th May 1920 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the ship's side and or Godown.

All claims should be presented within three weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "TEIRESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th June, or they will not be recognised.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Sunday Morning 16th inst. consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, 24th inst.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 25th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "IDOMENEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th June, or they will not be recognised.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1920.

NOTICES.

AN EXHIBITION

OF

PAINTINGS

IN OIL and WATER-COLOURS

BY

FAMOUS JAPANESE ARTISTS

OF

— TOKIO —

AT SAINT ANDREWS HALL

ON

May 10th, 20th, and 21st

between

1 P.M. and 6 P.M.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.



PIECE GOODS BARGAINS

DRAPERY PRINTS

CREPE de CHINE VIOLE

SHIRTINGS LAWN

SATEEN PIGUE

SILK ETC., ETC.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"IAKE FARRAR"

having arrived from the above mentioned port, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns, where they will be examined on May 21st, 1920 at 2.30 p.m. by Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Operators, U.S. Shipping Board

Hongkong, 18th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BEN MOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

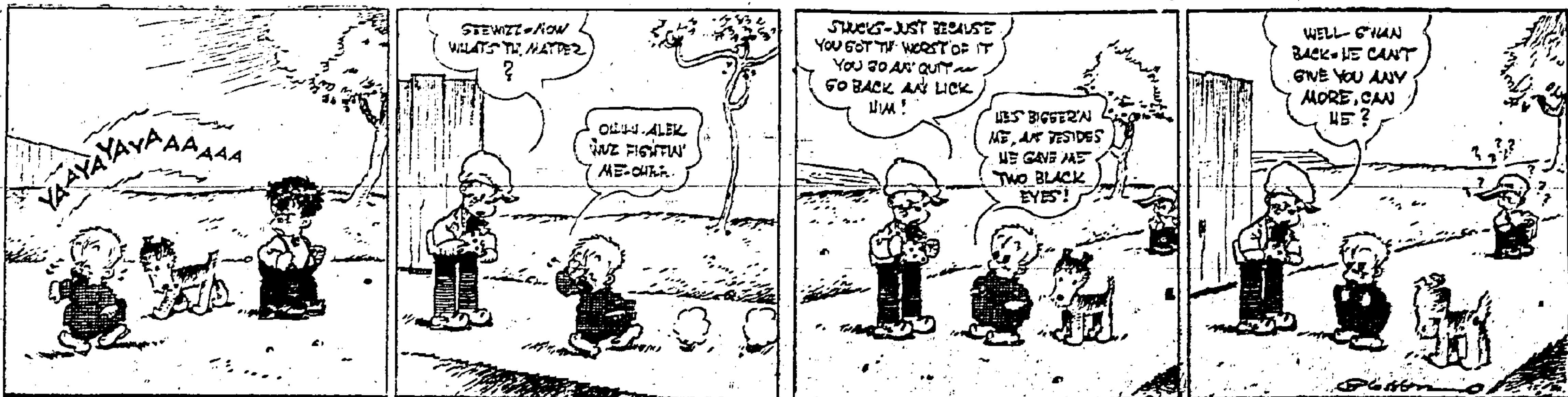
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

It Couldn't Be Any Worse.

BY BLOSSER



THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH

STARK.—At Dundee, on the 13th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Stark, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1920.

REPARATIONS—AND MORE.

Apart from the question of national boundaries there is nothing that is so important a part of any Treaty of Peace as reparations. They stand in relation to Peace Treaties as damages do in a law suit and it is only natural that a very great deal of consideration should be given them. Ever since Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles there has been discussion on this matter, and a great deal of ambiguity. Germany demanded to know how much it was that she would have to pay and until the Allies were pretty sure that Germany intended to carry out certain very important preliminary terms they thought it was better not to fix the amount. But, according to the very lengthy cable which Reuters supplied yesterday, it appears that an important Anglo-French conference has been held on this matter, out of which has come a general agreement—an agreement that marks a further stage in the business of clearing up the post-war problems.

What seems to us the most important part of it all, is that a definite sum is going to be fixed, experts from France and England being charged to investigate the question. A minimum will be fixed, and in fixing that minimum regard will be paid to Germany's capacity to pay. It has been realised that it would be worse than useless to demand a sum which would cripple our late enemy, robbing her of ability to pay. The method of payment is also to be determined and the question of division among the Allies in accordance with certain inter-Ally agreements reached will also come within the purview of those who have been charged with this important task. If on these matters there is a speedy agreement then a very long way will have been gone towards the final disposal of one of the greatest problems, involving as it does the continuance of amicable relations between the Allies. Of vital interest to the Allied creditors, among whom stands the United States of America an easy first, is the decision that payment of Allied debts will proceed at the same rate as payments are made by Germany. If Germany pays nothing for two years, then the Allies will pay nothing also. If Germany has to be given, say, ten years in which to pay, then the Allies will take as long. We can imagine that this decision will cause a little excitement in the creditor nations of the world. It means that every country, for its own sake, is forced to help Germany to regain her economic stability; it means that the questions of peace time adjustment have been brought down to a very wholesome practicality. The whole world of nations is so mixed up with war-time borrowings and lendings that scarcely a nation is exempted from the operation of the decision, and it will tend towards a unification of effort to get things straight more, perhaps, than anything else could have done. The words of the message are worth quoting on this point:—"The two Governments therefore are of the opinion that in order to solve the economic difficulties which are gravely weighing upon the world and to mark the definite beginning of an era of peace, it is important to reach a settlement which will embrace the whole body of international liabilities which were left as a legacy of the war and which will, at the same time, ensure a parallel liquidation of the inter-Ally war debt and the reparation debts of the Central Empires."

One could go on to review other small details in the arrangement, but the main points having been touched upon there has been sufficient to show that yesterday's news was indeed of considerable import. A very pleasing circumstance of the arrangement is that it was concluded so quickly and in such a friendly spirit. A little while ago we were all talking about an Anglo-French difference, but how great the friendship between the two countries really is has now been amply demonstrated. This problem of reparations was one of the thorniest and it has been gone through without friction or a hitch. Reuters told us that France stands to get very valuable benefits at British expense, but the latter is making concessions which she regards as right and just to France. With that view there will be very general agreement here, because it was during the dark days of the war, when well-nigh everything seemed swamped by the weight of aggression, that the indomitable spirit of France was the centre of a determination that eventually won its way through to victory. We can afford to be a little generous now that the then nightmare has been changed into a victorious peace.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

RENT CONTROL.

In view of the high prevailing rentals in Hongkong it is interesting to take note of what the authorities at Home, faced with a like situation, are doing. The Rent Restriction Act of 1919 expires on June 30th next, but the Government has pledged itself to introduce a new Rent Bill before that date. Recently a Committee has been investigating the operation of the restrictive enactments passed since the war, and its recommendations, upon which the new Bill is to be based, have been made public. It is now proposed to continue rent control for a further three years, during which period increases in rent will be permitted upon a graduated scale, but these are not to result in anything above a 40 per cent. advance on pre-war rents. What is especially important is the fact that no increase is to be permitted on houses that maintained in a proper state of repair. The operation of the Act is now to be extended to house rentals of £105 in London, £90 in Scotland and £75 elsewhere. This means a trebling of the limits of the 1915 Rent Restriction Act. The Committee investigated numerous complaints from the occupiers of business premises regarding rent increases, but it was felt that the problem was too complicated for treatment under the restrictive measures applied to houses—a decision which has aroused much dissatisfaction amongst small traders, according to the Home papers.

WHAT OF HONGKONG?

When we read reports like these of Government interference to protect tenants, we begin to wonder what there is that is either extraordinarily difficult or mysterious about the situation in Hongkong to explain the reticence of the local Government in taking similar measures. We have been told, until we are almost tired of hearing it, that any measure of rent control would discourage building, and that the real solution of the problem is to be found in the erection of more houses. The need of more houses is admitted, but if rent restriction is a foolish policy in Hongkong, then it must be just as foolish at Home. It is evident that the control of rents at Home must have been to the general benefit of the community; otherwise, it would not now be proposed to continue the policy for a further three years. What the authorities here appear to think is that there are only two methods, separate and distinct, of coping with this high-rent problem—control or more building. It apparently has never occurred to them that both could be operated at the same time. That is what is being done in Britain at the moment. The conditions at Home are just what they are out here. Then why not apply the same remedies? The Government's action in dictating the standard of rents of the new flats being erected in Kowloon has not discouraged the Humphreys Estate Company from building. Is it reasonable, therefore, to think that the application of the same standard to all house property would have any more disastrous results? Profiteers here have things all their own way.

FRYATT MEMORIAL.

In the latest number of the *Delphin* (the journal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild) we notice a number of subscriptions from the Far East towards the Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund. These include £1,000 from Mackenzie and Co., of Shanghai; £516 10s. 7d. from the Yokohama and Tokyo branch of the Society of St. George; £122 15s. from the Shanghai staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company; £120 from Messrs. Deacon and Co., Canton; and £75 from British residents in Canton. What is also particularly gratifying to note is that a sum of £554 4s. 2d. has been received from the Hongkong branch of the Ministering Children's League, and the Guild expresses its gratitude "for such splendid and tangible assistance." All the money received from this latter source is, we see, being set apart for the benefit of children only, in accordance with the wishes of the donors. The Fund is still doing splendid work, but there is still need for further donations, and we can commend the object as being one well worthy of support and assistance.

DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING IS SO MERCILESS AS OFFENDED PRIDE.

Yesterday's health return shows two fatal cases of plague and three non-fatal occurrences of enteric. All were Chinese.

Those who intend to patronise the special dances being held at the Repulse Bay Hotel to-night, and on Saturday and Monday next, will be glad to learn that the Hongkong Hotel has arranged for special late cars to be run to the Peak on those nights. The car will leave the lower terminus at 1 a.m.

With a criminal record that dated from the time when he was 16 years of age, a Chinese who was arrested by the Police for disobeying an order of banishment for ten years, which was passed on him last year, was at the Police Court to-day sentenced to a year's hard labour, with four hours' stocks.

A dangerous character was arrested by the police yesterday, and this morning brought before the Magistrate and sentenced to a term of nine months' hard labour. The possession of a fully-loaded revolver was proved against him. This was found on his person by a constable who searched him outside the Stag Hotel.

Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court this morning, fined a native seamstress \$2 for aiding and abetting her child to beg near the Carlton Hotel. It was stated that although she pursued the commendable trade of mending clothes, her large earnings were chiefly due to the use she made of her child in extracting elusive cents from pedestrians.

The S.S. Dagmar, as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with her machinery, etc., was yesterday sold by public auction by Lammet Bros. on the instructions of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Ltd. She was purchased by Chinese interests for \$10,000. The vessel had been driven aground in the Gulf of Siam. She is 1,457 tons gross, 924 tons net and 1,800 tons deadweight capacity.

In connection with the passenger-carrying business shortly to be undertaken by the Admiral Line with the aid of several big U.S. Shipping Board vessels, Mr. McCarthy, passenger agent for the Admiral Line for China, has arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai where he has established his headquarters. The service, it is understood, will be started from Seattle, with Hongkong as the terminus in the Orient. Mr. McCarthy returned to Shanghai yesterday by the Venezuela.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The Chief Justice presided again to-day over the Criminal Sessions.

Max Yau Sau was arraigned for manslaughter on June 18th last year.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. T. G. Stokes, H. Ram, T. Ramsay, (foreman) T. Mosul, W. Ross, H. R. Sequeira, F. R. da Silva.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., in outlining the case, said the prisoner was charged with manslaughter, in June of last year. Shortly before that time the prisoner was in the habit of frequenting Jardine's Wharf at West Point and he used, to sleep there. The deceased lived with his wife on the first floor at 318, Queen's Road West, and at about 7 p.m. on June 18th a man came to that place and said he was assaulted and accused of stealing shoes. The deceased went downstairs, and his wife would tell the jury that she saw the prisoner downstairs under the verandah, and her husband then talking with the prisoner. Ultimately the deceased and the prisoner quarrelled. She went back again and she heard that deceased was stabbed. The prisoner had escaped.

The case is proceeding.

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

One of the difficulties in arranging for the recent Avro flight from Peking to Tientsin was the fact that at Tientsin there is no proper aerodrome. It was obviously impossible to leave Peking on the off chance of seeing from the air some place that looked suitable for a landing, and it was necessary some days beforehand to send representatives of the Handley Page company down to Tientsin and there make enquiry and examination on the spot of suitable landing places. It will also be remembered that some months before the Italian airmen set out on their Roma-Tokyo flight they sent representatives in advance to choose suitable landing places. Of course, when aviation in the East is the every day thing that it is in the West, and regular scheduled services are operating between the principal cities, the provision of fixed aerodromes, adequately equipped, will be a necessity; but it is a question whether the great cities that are to be almost certainly the landing places for the planes carrying out regular services ought not to be preparing themselves for the time when such services will be in operation.

In the West, the provision of municipal aerodromes is now a regular thing and municipal aerodromes are becoming as common as municipal playgrounds and baths. Thus, for example, in England, the city of Sheffield has provided a municipal aerodrome at Coalston, thoroughly equipped for dealing with all matters of small repair, supplies and the like that are needed by the regular services, and by the independent aircraft, as they pass from one part of the country to another. Other cities are making similar plans, and thus a chain of municipal aerodromes is being established that will greatly facilitate aerial transport, and that as a matter of fact will greatly encourage such transport. It is obvious that if each of the firms desiring to establish a transport service by air routes has to provide its own aerodrome, at each stopping place, the actual expenses of such services will be so high as to be almost prohibitive, and the number of private aerodromes will necessarily be small, thus greatly limiting the services. It has frequently been pointed out that when competing railway companies have to provide their own terminals in the great cities the expense is enormous, as these terminals must necessarily be in the most convenient spots, which means that they must be where the price of land is the highest; and in consequence even competing railways have frequently co-operated in the provision of terminals. Whilst there would be considerable difficulties in the way of municipal provision of railway terminals, except where the railways are state-owned, there are practically no difficulties in the way of municipal provision of aerodromes, which would be a matter of fact attract considerable trade to the city, and ought to be a profitable undertaking for the regular customers would use the aerodromes on contract payments, and the irregular visiting aircraft would pay according to a fixed scale, probably based on freightage or lifting capacity, just as ships pay canal tolls by tonnage of displacement.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The Chief Justice presided again to-day over the Criminal Sessions.

Max Yau Sau was arraigned for manslaughter on June 18th last year.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. T. G. Stokes, H. Ram, T. Ramsay, (foreman) T. Mosul, W. Ross, H. R. Sequeira, F. R. da Silva.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., in outlining the case, said the prisoner was charged with manslaughter, in June of last year. Shortly before that time the prisoner was in the habit of frequenting Jardine's Wharf at West Point and he used, to sleep there. The deceased lived with his wife on the first floor at 318, Queen's Road West, and at about 7 p.m. on June 18th a man came to that place and said he was assaulted and accused of stealing shoes. The deceased went downstairs, and his wife would tell the jury that she saw the prisoner downstairs under the verandah, and her husband then talking with the prisoner. Ultimately the deceased and the prisoner quarrelled. She went back again and she heard that deceased was stabbed. The prisoner had escaped.

For passenger services it would of course be necessary to provide intermediate aerodromes. Thus, for a passenger service between Peking and Shanghai, a distance of practically 800 miles, two intermediate aerodromes would be required, and it is an open question whether the provincial authorities at each place should provide these aerodromes or the Government itself provide them for its own services, making a charge for their use by non-Government concerns.

DEATH SENTENCE.

ON GAOL BREAKER.

At yesterday's Criminal Sessions, the case was concluded in which the third of the gaol-breakers was charged with the murder of Warder Speed.

After the evidence had been taken Mr. Bellios addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said it was useless to put the prisoner in the witness box as he could not say more than he said at the Magistrate. The prisoner had stated there that he merely came out of the prison after the trouble was over. He did not take any part in the assault.

After the summing up by the Chief Justice the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent only ten minutes and returned a verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice asked the prisoner if he had anything to say and the latter replied in the negative. The Chief Justice then assumed the "Black Cap" and pronounced sentence of death.

A week ago reference was made in these notes to the fact that British aircraft had established their present supremacy not by sensational flights, or by subsidized services, or diplomatic support or adventitious aids of that kind, but by practical achievement. Other countries are beginning to see the wisdom of this policy. A note in the *Japan Chronicle* of the 27th April says: "It is not surprising to hear that the Italian Minister for War has appointed a Commission to enquire into the organization of the Rome to Tokyo flight."

It is now just upon three months since the first aeroplanes left Rome, and so far they have got as far as Canton. It was remarked concerning the flight to Australia that, whilst it was undoubtedly a great feat, the journey could have been done quite as quickly in a fast steamer. The only remark that can be made on the Tokyo flight is that the mails themselves are no slower. The *Giornale d'Italia* says that, apart from the small pace of the affair, its expense will be so great that it will not be offset by any economic benefits that result. So that was the object of the flight—to promote business! How it was to achieve this is a mystery. Did the organizers believe that the Japanese Government would buy at a high price the machines won out by this long flight? Or was it simply to be an advertisement for S.V.A. aeroplanes at Government expense? Possibly, since there has been a rather indignant denial that the aviators are using something else. It has certainly not proved a good advertisement. If the ideas are simply to boost the Italian Japanese entente, of which we have heard so much lately, Mrs. Miura Tamaki seems to have done a great deal more in that line.

Of course, without ready-provided aerodromes such as are advocated in the first part of these Notes, it is impossible to carry out long distance flights that shall set the record for speed, either from Rome to Tokyo, from Crickwood to Canberra, or from Kobe to Kamchatka; but that is not the main point that the *Japan Chronicle* is making.

An appeal to the residents of Hongkong for subscriptions towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late aviator, Jules Vedrines has been received. Vedrines was well-known in Europe as being one of the principal pioneers of aviation. He had in 1916 formed the project of a world tour in his aeroplane for the purposes of propaganda, but met his death in an accident before he could put his scheme into execution. The committee formed for receiving donations for the erection of the monument, has the support of the French ministers and other Government officials, and the appeal is meeting with a ready response in the Allied countries. It was with the intention of bringing in funds for this monument—and also for the support and education of the four little children of the late M. Vedrines that Poulet started on his adventurous aerial trip to Australia. All subscriptions from local residents should be addressed thus: Le Trésorier, Comité de Souscription au Monument à la Mémoire de l'Aviateur Jules Vedrines, No. 7, place de la Bastille, Paris 12e (France).

It will be curious to see whether the establishment in France of a Ministry of Sport will wake any echoes on this side of the Channel, remarks a Home paper. Obviously the opportunity would commend itself to our bureaucrats, actual and potential, for it would mean a great many more salaries, a chance for yet another Under Secretary to take out the salary of his office by newspaper articles in the modern fashion, and a sufficiency of patronage. But, on the other side, the idea would not be well received by a country that has seen quite enough new Ministries established lately. It might also be feared with reason that the appointment of Minister might go to a politician whose knowledge of sport was confined to a little of that curious game which may be called Ministerial golf. The nearest approach we have had to anything of the sort hitherto was the Master of the Buckhounds, an office sometimes filled by noble lords whose hunting was most safely accomplished on foot, and of which a certain Lord Stanley of Alder ey, speaking inadvertently to two former holders of the position, remarked, "Black is just the sort of damned fool who would do very well for a Masterhip of the Buckhounds."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

To those who know Essex it is the most natural news to hear that Brightlingsea is once again providing the bulk of the crew for Sir Thomas Lipton's new America Cup challenger. The quaint little Essex haven is essentially a home for yachtsmen—and oysters—for at all times of the year the estuary is crowded with the masts of pleasure yachts, oyster smacks, and many of yachting's most famous skippers have graduated from these waters.

Like the Foundling Hospital itself—now faced with a serious financial problem—its founder, Thomas Coram, was subject in his old age to financial worries. The embarrassed philanthropist declared that as he had never wasted money in self-indulgence, so he was not ashamed to confess his poverty. The State found him an annuity of £161, which he lived to enjoy for only two years. If the Lamb's Conduit fields in which Coram's hospital stands should now sell for a colossal figure it will owe its good fortune to the obstinacy of that Lord Salisbury, who, in 1740 insisted that a lot of superfluous acres extending up to Gray's Inn-lane should be bought by Coram's bankers. What then cost £7,000 is now worth a million.

It is possible that many "literary men," to whom the authorities of Southwark Cathedral appeal for funds to repair the monument of John Gower, have never heard of that poet. He was a contemporary of Chaucer, who referred to him in "Troilus and Criseide" as the "moral Gower." Gower died in 1408, and a magnificent tomb with a recumbent effigy, was erected over his grave in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, within the church of the priory, now Southwark Cathedral. The effigy rests its head upon a pile of three folio volumes, his principal works. Only one of these, "Confessio Amantis," was in English, and it provides Gower's chief claim to reputation as a poet. He was not, like Chaucer, a man of genius, but he did good service in establishing a standard of literary language which at the end of the 14th century took the place of the middle English dialect.

Some people may be curious to know what is the "Third" or "Moscow International," which the I.L.P., at their Glasgow Conference, decided not to affiliate with. It came into existence on March 2, 1919, at Moscow, and is, of course, a Bolshevik organisation. The main plank in its platform is that the hour of the "final struggle" between proletariat and bourgeoisie, as expressed by the Communist manifesto of 1848, has arrived. The working classes all over the world are invited to "seize hold of economic life, even though it be disorganised and destroyed, in order to ensure its being rebuilt on a Socialist basis." This body claims to have affiliated organisations in every country. In Great Britain they are the British Socialist party (formerly the Social Democratic Federation), the Worker's Socialist Federation, the Socialist Labour party of Scotland, the South Wales Socialist party, and an important fraction of the Independent Labour party.

It will be curious to see whether the establishment in France of a Ministry of Sport will wake any echoes on this side of the Channel, remarks a Home paper. Obviously the opportunity would commend itself to our bureaucrats, actual and potential, for it would mean a great many more salaries, a chance for yet another Under Secretary to take out the salary of his office by newspaper articles in the modern fashion, and a sufficiency of patronage. But, on the other side, the idea would not be well received by a country that has seen quite enough new Ministries established lately. It might also be feared with reason that the appointment of Minister might go to a politician whose knowledge of sport was confined to a little of that curious game which may be called Ministerial golf. The nearest approach we have had to anything of the sort hitherto was the Master of the Buckhounds, an office sometimes filled by noble lords whose hunting was most safely accomplished on foot, and of which a certain Lord Stanley of Alder ey, speaking inadvertently to two former holders of the position, remarked, "Black is just the sort of damned fool who would do very well for a Masterhip of the Buckhounds."

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
CHILD'S SUMMER CLOTHES

Well made and Nicely trimmed.



Girls' Fine Voile Dresses \$2.00 & \$3.50 ea.
Boys' Cotton Washable Suits \$1.25 to \$3.50 a suit.
in complete sizes.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Cor. Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

SOCIAL BEAUTY AS
FILM ACTRESS.LADY EDEN BECOMES A
CINEMA STAR.

The latest recruit from the aristocracy to the ranks of cinematograph performers is Lady Eden, of Windlestone Park, Ferry Hill, Durham.

Famed for her beauty, Lady Eden is said by her friends to possess the "film sense" in a marked degree, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative. She has appeared with great success in amateur theatricals, and before the war thought of taking up film acting.

When, as Miss Sybil Francis Grey, Lady Eden first appeared in 1885, she was undoubtedly the most beautiful debutante of the year.

She married the late Sir William Eden in her first season. A portrait of her by Whistler, failed, in her husband's opinion, to do justice to her. Resenting the disparagement of his work, the artist, whose temper was not of the best, destroyed the portrait, and the matter became the subject of a lawsuit.

Sir William claimed, and obtained damages from the Paris tribunals, and the artist vowed never to exhibit in the French capital again.

Although Whistler's portrait was lost to the world, Herkimer and Sargent, among leading artists, have provided Academy pictures of Lady Eden, which created a sensation.

Lady Eden comes of a clever family, who have provided statesmen and soldiers to England. She herself is a very cultured woman, an excellent linguist, and fond of music and everything relating to art. She is a cousin of the late Earl Grey.

Windlestone, a mansion in the Italian style of architecture, surrounded by a park of over 12,000 acres, was, during the war, a hospital for soldiers, under Lady Eden's supervision. She is a Lady of Grace, and her name

"PUSSYFOOT" GOES

AFFECTIONATE MESSAGE
TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson left London recently by the boat train from Waterloo.

Only five faithful followers bade him good-bye, and he travelled alone to Southampton. Mr. Johnson handed round a bag of confectionery, and toasted his friends in chocolate.

Before he went he told a Press representative that he was well satisfied with his campaign in England.

"I'm not going to be going back," he said. "It will be a joy to me to study the salutary effects of prohibition after all our years of propaganda."

"But won't your occupation be gone?"

"Ah," said Mr. Johnson, "that's where I go one better than Othello. I'll be kept busy for a long time yet on our new Encyclopedia of Alcohol. There are going to be five volumes, and they're going to contain everything there is to know about 'booze' from the time when Adam and Eve didn't spoil good apples by making cider, until the birth and death of the Broadway cocktail. We hope to publish the first volume in September."

"Have you any messages before you go?"

"Only one, that I haven't had time to put in writing. Give my love to the medical students."

appeared in the recent list of O.B.E. honours.

Two of her sons lost their lives in the war—the eldest while serving in the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the youngest, a midshipman, at the battle of Horn Reef in 1916. The present holder of the baronetcy is Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, who was born in 1893, and succeeded his father in 1915.

Lady Eden is the daughter of the late Sir William Grey, sometime Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Governor of Jamaica.

AN IRISH "RISE".

VOLUNTEER QUARTER-
MASTER'S PAY.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Higby, of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, who is the only member of that body to come under the new rate of salary, says that he stands to lose £24 annually as the result of the new salary fixed for him by the Secretary of State.

Together with £740 consolidated allowance, Lieut. Higby formerly had a salary of £320, in addition to the 20 per cent. temporary increase allowed on this sum before the receipt of the decision regarding new rates. He is now paid at the rate of £360 a year, but this increase hardly compensates him for the loss of his 20 per cent. temporary increase. He still retains his consolidated allowance, but calculates that when it comes to a trial balance between the old and new rates, he loses £24 a year as a result of the withdrawal of the temporary increase.

TREASURY.

The maximum scale of salary approved for the Assessor is £800.

LAWN TENNIS.

LO BEATS TOWNSEND.

The final of the Singles Championship of the Colony was played off last evening on the H. K. C. C. courts, in the presence of a large gathering, which included H. E. the Governor, M. W. Lo and R. Townsend were the finalists and the former had no difficulty in qualifying to meet Ng Sze-kwong in the challenge round on Thursday next. He won by three straight sets and 18 games to 7.

The standard of play was very much below championship form. But it must be said that Lo was never seriously extended and may be counted upon to put up a more finished display against a better man. In the first set, the Chinese player led at 3-1 after his opponent had taken the opening game. Then Townsend evened matters up, making the score 3-3. Lo took two games in succession, making it 5-3, and then the other man won a game after love-30 had been called against him. However, Lo won the next, and with it the set.

In the second set Lo was all over his opponent, who only did one bit of really good play, recovering finely from a succession of smashes in the fourth game. The set went to Lo without Townsend scoring a single game.

The third set saw Lo opening very carelessly, with the result that Townsend took the first three games, which looked very much like gifts. However, the Chinese player then settled down again and won the match by taking six games in succession. The only patch of good play was seen in the sixth game, when some fine rallies were witnessed—quite the best form shown for the whole match.

On the evening's play there was only one man in it—the winner. At every stage of the match—even when three games down in the last set—he was obviously in command of the situation, and had he extended himself he might have won with even fewer games registered against him. He specialised in splendid timing of his ball, judicious placing, and effective smashing of lobbed balls. Townsend was very much off colour and rarely won points by aggressive play, most of those which came his way were the consequence of careless returns by his opponent.

REQUESTS TO GERMANS
REVOKED.

A codicil to the will of Mr. Frederick Markus Modera, of Chester-square, S.W., who died at Hove on January 25 last, states:—"Owing to the unwarrantable and overbearing conduct of Germany in embarking in the present war, and the misery thereof caused to the whole civilised world, and in view of possible confiscation of my German property, I revoke all bequests and benefits in favour of German relatives." Mr. Modera left estate of the gross value of £45,255, and gave £500 for charitable purposes, to be determined by his wife and executors.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received new shipments

LAMB, MUTTON, BEEF,
RABBITS, HARES,
&c &c

From Australia.

KIPPERS, FINNAN HADDOCK,
FILLET HADDOCKS,

direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

PICNIC CHEESE

Prepared by us
and put up in neat glass jars
at 30 cents per jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.



CAL-PA-CO

PURE
MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION

CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents:

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
HOTEL MANSIONS

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK

(COLOURED LABEL)

IT POURS

OUT OF THE TIN.

Packed by Nestle's in Two Sizes.

1/2 PINT. 1/4 PINT.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

WHO NOT SIDESWOMEN?

RECTOR AND CURATE
DIFFERS.

There have been good attendances of women at several of the Easter vestries in the Isle of Wight.

At Northwood, near Cowes, Mr. H. Drudge asked if women were eligible as sideswomen.

The rector (the Rev. T. Story Busher) expressed the opinion that it would be right in law to have a body of sideswomen. There was nothing to prevent it.

On this, three ladies were nominated; but the rector said it was no good appointing ladies if they were not willing to serve.

Mr. Adams, a sidesman, said he would be pleased to "trot round" with a sideswoman.

The Rev. A. Lewis, curate, did not think it would be wise to appoint sideswomen. It was not customary.

The rector said that ladies were more regular in their attendance than men, but men would not be encouraged to come forward if they felt that "their noses were put out" by the ladies.

In the end it was decided to continue the old practice of having sidesmen only.

OVER-EATING AND EXCESSIVE
SMOKING

are two of the most common causes of Constipation. And Constipation is the root cause of biliousness, sick headaches, disordered liver, pimply complexion, foul breath.

To prevent ill-effects following heavy meals and over-indulgence in tobacco Pinkettes are perfect. They act as gently as nature, and neither gripe nor purge. Of all druggists, or post free, 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York, N.Y. Remember, Pinkettes are what you need.

FIRST WELSH ARCHBISHOP.

The Welsh bishops met at Llandrindod Wells recently, and elected the first Archbishop of the new Welsh province. Their choice will not be announced to the governing body of the Church until to-morrow, but it is understood that Dr. Edwards, Bishop of St. Asaph, has been chosen.

Dr. Edwards, who is 71 years of age, has held his present see for over 30 years. He is a great friend of Mr. Lloyd George, despite differences on political questions, and the Premier has paid many happy visits to the Palace at St. Asaph.

NOTICES.

AERTEX CELLULOSE
— UNDERWEAR —

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
FORM OF UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOT SEA-
SON WEAR. ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE.

— STOCKED IN THREE QUALITIES —

QUAL. 933	VESTS, SHORT SLEEVES	\$2.50 ea.
	DRAWERS, KNEE LENGTH	\$2.50 ea.
QUAL. 1416	VESTS	\$3.00 ea.
	DRAWERS	\$3.00 ea.
QUAL. 1689	VESTS	\$4.75 ea.
	DRAWERS	\$4.75 ea.

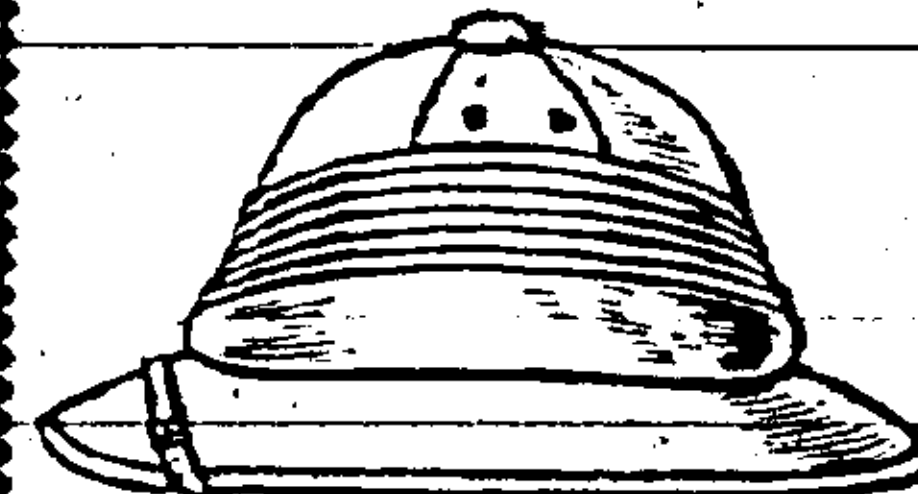


J. T. SHAW
TEL. 692. SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR. TEL. 692.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

THE STORE FOR THE BEST SELECTION



SUN HELMETS

PITH, CORK

GOSSAMER

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES STOCKED

ONLY IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES

— INSPECTION INVITED. —

COLUMBIA

NEW HAWAIIAN RECORDS.

A2701	Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight	Waltz Kataluki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Hawaiian Nights	Medley of Hawaiian Melodies
A2200	Kawa Kahio Medley	Waltz Kataluki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Till We Meet Again	Fox Trot Kataluki Hawaiian Orchestra
A2743	Beautiful Ohio	Waltz Kataluki Hawaiian Orchestra
A2241	Palakio Blues	Guitar Duet Louise & Ferreira
	Pua Carnation	

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business formerly carried on under the name of

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

in China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States has been converted into a Private Limited Liability Company and incorporated under the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) and the China (Companies) Orders in Council and is taking over the business heretofore carried on by Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. in China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

The Registered and Head Office of the Company are situated at No. 4, Fochow Road, Shanghai.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central

(Telephone No. 75.)

COPPER QUEEN BELTING

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
4th Floor Hotel Mansions. Tel. 114.
and at Canton.

SKOOKUM PACKING

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Meiji") Kobe & Yokohama

FROM DUE

STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	May 25	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 3
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Japan	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Asia	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Russia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Japan	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passage fares Hongkong to United Kingdom

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1250	750	450
1350	850	550
1450	950	650

Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 222. Cable address CANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.
 THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, May 18th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels
 S.S. "WEST CADDON" ... Saturday May 22nd, for San Francisco direct.
 S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" ... Tuesday May 18th, for San Francisco via
 Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 S.S. "WEST COAST" ... Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Brest and usual
 Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United
 States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana,
 Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions.

TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

EAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TERO MARU	4,400	27th May
SIBERIA MARU	3,400	13th June from Yokohama
SHIMO MARU	2,200	17th June
PERIA MARU	3,400	31st July
KOREA MARU	2,400	14th July

Calling at Keelung. * Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KYO MARU 17,500 13th July.

AND MARU 19,000 9th Sept.

SEIO MARU 14,000 9th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.,

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" 15,000 tons. "NILE" 11,000 tons. "CHINA" 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
 "CHINA" May 23rd. "NANKING" June 2nd. "NILE" June 19th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.

Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2151.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai,

China, Manila, P.I., Saigon, Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following for Eastern service for account of the United

States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For San Francisco.

"WEST HIND" 1st June.

ALSO

Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York.

Green Star Line, New York.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overseas points in

U.S. and Canada.

Tel. 3603.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

For Boston & New York.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL 2nd half May.

FOR NEW YORK.

"SLAVIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half June.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at

Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
 "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... MAY 26TH.
 "GRACE DOLLAR" ... JULY 18TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
 "WEST HEPBURN" ... MAY 28TH.
 "WEST HARTS" ... JULY 1ST.
 "HICHO" ... JULY 10TH.
 "WEST IRA" ... JULY 15TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

3rd Floor.

HONGKONG SINGAPORE

SAIGON SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
 TO AND FROM
 THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
 NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

Sailing on 22nd May.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"

Sailing on 26th May.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency First
 Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or
 common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792

RAY E. GUNN

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

795

Manager.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition;
 Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
 to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
 Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

SAILS ABOUT MAY 20TH.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

SAILS ABOUT JUNE 29TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,
 THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones

AGENTS.

5th floor.

2477 & 2478

Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
 HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inward	About	Sailing for Los Angeles About
S.S. VISITA	May 25	S.S. VISITA May 27
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 10	S.S. WEST HIXTON June 12
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-
LAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern
Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Kobe, Shanghai,

Manila, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.



A SMART HAT.



Model pink tassel, light with satin cord and applied embroidery in kid and tulle, in tones of lavender, red, dull yellow and blue, and jade green raffia, forms the combination for the hat sketched above.

Designs of the Moment.

Millinery is a study in line and colour. There are soft shiny straws with draped crowns and wide-brims trimmed with plain varnished ribbon. Their style depends entirely on the line of the brim and the way the ribbon-bow is tied and placed. Neither the straw nor the ribbon is a particularly easy material to work with. Both risk being stiff and dull, but the Paris milliners have a gift for treating difficult subjects with amazing skill, and some of the best-looking hats in Paris at the present moment are made of these two uncompromising materials. The way they are worn is another reason for their success. The Frenchwoman seems to have an instinctive gift for putting her hat on her head at exactly the right angle, no matter what the shape. She adjusts her hair to suit it, and her face is so arranged as to suit her hat from all points of view. It is not enough that her hat should suit her full face, it must also be becoming in profile. Again, the hat must be a part of the whole toilet, just as are shoes, stockings, gloves, and jewelry. To avoid complications in line, colour and materials is a main rule for dressing well, and the hat is an all too easy thing on which to go wrong. When once she has made her choice with this rule in mind, no woman need be above taking a lesson from a French milliner how it should be worn. To wear a hat on the back of the head when it is meant to be worn well over the brow is to ruin any hope of success, to wear it on one side when it is meant to be worn straight is a mistake, and even the detail of a hatpin is one which should not be neglected. A note of colour more or less counts, and should a blue pin be worn where it is not wanted, or be wanting where it is important, matters considerably. The veil is another detail on which it is easy to go wrong. Some women can afford to be picturesque; some need to observe extreme neatness, and no woman should try to make one veil fill all occasions. Each hat needs its own veil as each dress needs its own hat.

To follow the rules of good dressing in these days means a very careful expenditure of money and severe retrenchment. One dress must do the work of two, and it is better to give a little extra time and thought to the purchase of a gown or a hat than to buy carelessly and rashly when both are so costly.

TULLES ARE UTILIZED.

Embroidered tulle are charming. The French use raffia for this embroidery, and it may certainly be classed as one of the most interesting novelties of the season. By some mysterious process, raffia produces a spangled effect when applied to chiffon. It seems to be blown on in a sort of spatter effect, simulating spangles and quite as attractive.

There has been comment on, and even criticism of, the lack of novelties which a trip to Paris discloses this year. But these criticisms are aimed at models rather than fabrics, for the fabric field is a rich one. Among the most sumptuous fabrics are the broad velvet, which will probably usurp the high position attained this season by metal brocades.

There seems to be no big colour sensation. Black tulle and black satin are so universal in their appeal that many believe they will carry the day. Grey is likewise strong, and jade—even after two (or is it three?) seasons. A most popular colour for hats is chardon, which is really but another name for rust.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.

A dress, as we have seen, is a French novelty which has many uses.

Bracelets and earrings are more worn in Paris than they used to be, possibly because gloves are not worn so much and milliners have encouraged ear-trimmings. Beads play quite a big part in to-day's dressing, although they always risk being a little too popular. Long ropes of ivory beads, long chains of tortoiseshell, and coloured strings chosen specially to give a needed note of colour are permissible; but the promiscuous wearing of beads at the same time as other jewelry is to be avoided. Restraint and simplicity in the wearing of jewels is one of the first rules of this year's fashions. Trimming is complicated enough as it is, and superfluous pendants and chains make confusion worse confounded. Only on the arms can there be any generous use of jewels. This means that some women may wear, if they choose, armlets on the upper arm, of ivory, jade, gold, and silver, and on the lower arm, diamonds and pearls, or whatever precious stones they may possess. Nevertheless, it is always a rule for women of fastidious taste to avoid much jewellery.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

A LITTLE CHAT.

"Dress do make a difference, Davy," as someone says somewhere remarks a writer in *Truth*. Put a man into a frock-coat and copper, and he feels suave and bland as a shopwalker or club steward; into full dress suit with opera hat, scarf, and dress overcoat, and he paces the street, nursing a vague but titivating impression that there is a whisper of *diablerie*, a lingering aroma of an agreeable I-would-an-I-could rakishness about him. Though rent be due to-morrow, though pockets be light, and Life has "sacked the lot" of Fishers (Warrent, yet the suggestion of opulence lurks delightfully. It is the opera-hat that is the *chou*. But crown him with a bowler or Homburg and you reduce his stature in more senses than one. In the lounge suit he feels every-lay; in flannels, frivolous and summery. Let him be wearing a really shabby overcoat, a tired hat, and boots with a suspicious ventilation, and he slinks along, his very glance a "confession and avoidance" in the old legal phrase. There are, of course, many men—especially the elderly—so case-hardened by time and the increasing indifference of years that they care not one jot about the outer shell. Unbrushed coats, lamentable hats, baggy trousers, collars of the fashion patronised by Noah disturb not their serenity. But if a man be like this under the age of thirty, beware of him. His state is due either to poverty or genius (too oft allied), or sexual coldness, or sheer hog-laziness. Shun him for the first and second lest he have money of these; shun him for the third, for then he is unnatural; and for the last, for then he is contemptible. For Heaven's sake, let a man buck it a bit, when he is young.

Yes, by Saville Row and Bond Street! When he hath taken a partner to love, honour, and array, then is he entitled to a canny in his own personal attire. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy"; but Polonius was exhorting a young man and a bachelor.

Thus far of the effect of clothes upon the male. But what of the female of the species, laid down by a great authority to be more deadly than the male? The vital difference is that while his garb to some extent effects the mood and outlook of the average man, the influence of her clothes upon a woman goes to the very essence of her being. Not only is she profoundly affected by what she has on, but by what other women have on. By a sparkling brilliance, a heightened colour, a general emanation of the sense of *bien être*, a sureness of social touch, she betrays her consciousness that she is the best-dressed woman in the room and that the others know it. This dual conviction is a heady wine, and has probably been responsible for more domestic jars than anything else. Husbands cannot or will not understand or appreciate certain elementary truths that constitute the "wisdom of the women." One is that you cannot go out twice in succession in the same evening frock. Another is that if another woman has a hat like yours, your hat, but yesterday a thing of beauty and a joy for—a month or so is to-day a damned thing with "Ichabod" writ large all over it. If the cut and pattern of another man's suit resemble mine, I am idly interested, mildly intrigued. I do not feel that the light has gone out of my life. I do not hug that as a virtue; I proclaim it as a fact. And this illustrates the sex difference.

Another difference is that age cannot wither a woman's interest in dress, though it may—less frequently nowadays—lead her personally to staid and sedate garb. Look at granny, all wrinkles and white hair (though it must be confessed the type is dying), nearly exciting herself into a heart attack over the discussion of a girl's new frock. The passion is innate, it is ineradicable instinct since the Fall; and Eve's feelings must have been a nice blend of happiness in the

knowledge that there was no other woman to copy the style of her fig leaf and of regret that there was no other woman there to want to.

Further, a woman loves to plan out effects in advance. This frock for a little *l'été-à-été* with Mr. A., that—more sober—for Mr. B., who is inclined to be seriously minded. The wearing of either frock will project her into the right mood for either gentleman. She is an artist in intelligent anticipation. And Mr. A. departs, thinking how jolly and "sporty" she is, while to Mr. B. she seems the ideal helpmeet, and he thinks very solemnly about income-tax and the housing question. The unthinking dub her insincere. But no: aided by her fatal social adaptability and uncanny grasp of "atmosphere," she is a different woman in each frock. That is the horrid truth. "Worth makes the man," saith Pope, but she also makes for the woman, dividing her with his "creations" into a succession of differing entities. "Multiple personality" is part of the jargon of the occultists, but M. Worth and his school are accountable for more instances of it than any spirit-control (coupled with the name of Doyle, not D'Abernon).

So will it continue till the Millennium. The battle of La Mode was begun, not won, on the playing fields of Eden. Ever will our vast emporium-tyrants continue to set springs in their windows to catch woodhens, ever will our pavements be blocked with gazers, our purses lightened, year after year, and even our hearts when she is looking specially nice and knows it (which has such a good effect upon her temper). Ever shall we be led by the nose to pay through it. "Parting" is a wrench in these days, but as a woman cannot be happy without plenty of clothes—and if she says she can she's either agin' nature or lying out of pride—we must dive into our pockets with as good a grace as possible, and buy the hat for her credit's sake, and pay, pay, pay!

BOBBED GREY HAIR.

Formerly they were seen mostly at serious lectures, these grey-haired, short-haired women. Now they are everywhere, in tramcars and buses, at concerts, and club meetings, at plays, anything but serious. Where do they come from? Why are their numbers so greatly augmented? Why is their hair grey, or being grey, why bobbed? The owner of bobbed grey hair has always enjoyed a reputation for unusual cleverness. Do their present numbers imply a higher average of general intelligence?

A SMART TOQUE.



The smart little hat sketched above is fashioned of dream crepe in a soft buff tone, a close-fitting shape with a band brim that is draped, and then decorated with applique motifs of gold and silver flower sprays to carry out the metal trimming of the frock.

THREE USEFUL DRESSES.



The dress sketched on the left is of grey crepe de chine with quaint pleatings here and there, even in the narrow belt. The pleating is in a joyous shade of red. The centre figure is wearing a charming blouse costume of government silk, a lovely shade of green, with pleated skirt and embroidered blouse. The dress sketched on the right is of navy taffeta with French wool applique of olive and mustard.

THE SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY BAG.

CHOICE AND CARE OF ITS CONTENTS.

The so-called "Beauty Bag" is too often one of the surest means of destroying beauty. The various toilet "aids" that girls carry in their bag and apply in haste at odd moments frequently do untold harm to the complexion.

What is carried in the bag must be fresh. When rightly used and correctly filled a "beauty bag" can be of real use especially to the busy girl. The "touch of powder" so prevalent in these days is too frequently applied by means of a soiled powder-puff or a piece of leather. The best thing to use is a piece of lint must be cut up into small portions about one inch or an inch and a quarter square. By this means the powder will always be quite sure of being applied with a clean "pull substitute."

The powder must be a very fine one, and it is absolutely essential to keep it either in a close-fitting tin or a wellstoppered, wide-mouth bottle, so that the air is excluded, as otherwise it will become damp and injurious to use. The powder must be a good one, and in buying it a vegetable one must be sought.

The "extras" must depend a great deal on where the bag is going. If it is to a dance, a little borax must not be forgotten, as it is so useful for the hands if they perspire much in dancing. Just a little dusted on to the palms once or twice during the evening will be found a great comfort. The borax must be bought in powder form.

If the beauty bag is going with its owner for a motor trip there is a useful thing that must not be omitted, e.g., boracic acid in powder. Buy one ounce, but ask for it in four portions (it may cost a little extra for the special weighing). One of these, e.g., 1/4 ounce, is sufficient to dissolve in half a pint of hot water (an ordinary tumbler is half a pint). It may be most useful to bathe the eyes after several hours along dusty roads, or facing a sharp wind, care being taken all the powder is dissolved before using the lotion.

JOTTINGS.

SHOES NEXT.

Brown suede shoes will be in vogue this summer, and will run silver grey close in popularity. A quaint idea is a black and white shoe meant to be worn with one stocking white and the other black, but this is not really so startling as the black patent court shoes worn with brilliant golden stockings which are to be in fashion in the summer.

FUSSY PETTICOATS. Underskirts are becoming more and more important items of a woman's wardrobe. To give the necessary support to the wide hip line the latest underskirt has extra side panels, arranged in tiers, and pleated to give added fullness. In fact, the petticoat is really a complete skirt in itself, and could be worn as such without anyone being the wiser.

GOLD BROCADE SUNSHADES. The gold glitter shows no sign of abating; indeed it appears to be extending its sphere, for among the new season's parasols were noted some delightful specimens of black and gold brocade and others of gold and navy blue check. They looked quite distinguished amidst the crowd of futuristic cretonnes and silks displayed by other models.

THE FAVOURITE RING. The solitaire ring has been steadily gaining in favour for some time past, and now has become the correct thing for an engaged girl to choose, several well-known society girls have set the example. One of these displayed a single great rose diamond, but perhaps the first favourite is the solitaire emerald. Less ambitious folk are satisfied with an aquamarine stone.

HATS FOR LADY M.P.'S. News from London indicates that even politics furnishes food for fashions, since a well-known hat house in Regent Street now displays the legend, "Hats for Lady M.P.'s." Those hats are described as being a happy blending of the decorous and the chic. Although they are cunningly camouflaged, this report goes on to state, so that one cannot say: "Here is a biretta—a Portia cap, a chastened Tam or a mortar board," yet at the same time they owe their inspiration to all of these, and have a certain academic air, perhaps because they are all in black.

TURKISH EMBROIDERY.

Many of the new summer hats are embroidered in Turkish colours and motifs. One black satin turban has embroidered on it in brilliant colours, dots, stars and crescents. The satin is knotted at one side, and the two ends which hang loose, are faced with orange satin.

STOCKINGS THAT ARE COMING. A silk stocking will cost anything to-day from ten shillings to ten pounds, and lace stockings are in again, but a plain silk stocking with close ribbings will also be much worn. Black silk stockings with a panel inset of lace embroidered with dragons and Oriental foliage is among the newest, but most expensive items. In white hose ordinary insets of lace are cleverly sewn to the silk, and the silk is then cut away from the stocking.

Lane, Crawford
& Co.

HAVE A
BEAUTIFUL
SELECTION
OF
HATS
IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
FOR
WHITSUN.

